

MIDDLE READER

PART III

WITH NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

J. C. NESFIELD, M.A.

MACMILLAN AND CO.
BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

1895

CONTENTS

The Pages indicate Poetical Pieces.

	PAGE
1. THE BANYAN OR SACRED TREE OF INDIA	3
2. <i>LEaves ON THE BANYAN TREE—Moore</i>	5
3. <i>THE INCHCAPE ROCK—Southey</i>	6
4. THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANNAH	9
5. TOBACCO	10
6. SPEECH OF THE EARTH: A DIALOGUE	12
7. <i>A LEAF OF LIFE—Longfellow</i>	15
8. JOSEPHUS, THE PROUD EMPEROR	17
9. THE PARROT AND THE CROW	24
10. A SURETY JUDGMENT	25
11. THE HAND	25
12. <i>THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE—Southey</i>	27
13. HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST	30
14. THE HYPOCRITICAL ASCETIC	33
15. FORMAL PURITY	35
16. THE HORSE	37
17. MATERIALS FOR CLOTHING	38
18. THE BARMICIDE BANQUET	41
19. THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE	44
20. <i>THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS—Leigh Hunt</i>	45
21. SPARING AN ENEMY	47
§ 1. David and Saul	
§ 2. Lurting and the Pirates	
22. TIA	51
23. UCELLO, THE GENOESE	54
24. <i>FROM THE INDIES—Bennett</i>	58
25. THE KING AND THE MILLER: A DIALOGUE	60
26. HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP	64
27. THE CITY OF SINGAPORE	65
28. <i>THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE—C. Wolfe</i>	67
29. SIVAM'S ESCAPE FROM DELHI	69
30. THE CHIMPANZEE	71
31. <i>TREAL GAIN—Charles Mackay</i>	75
32. THE LOCUST	77
33. THE STORY OF THE RAILROAD	79
34. THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA	81
35. <i>THE LADDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE—Longfellow</i>	86
36. ALFRED THE GREAT	88
NOTES ON THE ABOVE CHAPTERS.	91

PART III.

1.—The Banyan or Sacred Tree of India.

1. The majestic banyan tree is lord of the forests of India, and is one of the marvels of the vegetable world. Its seeds are carried by the winds, or are dropped by birds in the crevices of rocks, or even in buildings, or on trees, and, when there is sufficient moisture, they germinate and send rootlets downwards to the earth, where they secure a permanent foothold. If the long root reaches down from the top of a tree, it speedily enlarges, and eventually destroys the original stalk which gave it life and nourishment.

2. The banyan rarely attains a great height, from sixty to a hundred feet being the maximum. During its first hundred years it behaves very much like other trees, developing a sturdy trunk, and an immense domelike head spreading far out on all sides. Its leaves are smooth and glossy, and of a bright green. Its foliage is so dense as to afford a cooling shade, and effectually prevent the growth of underbrush. It produces an abundance of mild, insipid fig-like fruit, which is used both for food and for medicinal purposes.

3. At the end of the first century of its life the banyan begins to exhibit its singular propensities. From its arms, which have now grown out to a great length horizontally, it begins to send down fibres into the air; and these fibres

do not stop growing until their ends touch the earth. The rootlets at the end of these fibres strike into the ground, and when they have become well fixed in the earth, the sap, which previously was flowing downwards, changes its direction and flows upwards. The thin stems grow into broad trunks, and afford an effectual support to the over-weighted branches from which they came down. The great horizontal branches are now supported at both extremities, like a bridge by a pier at both ends. The trunks reach a gigantic size, and send out more lateral branches. These branches in their turn send down new stems or fibres, which take root like the previous ones and form new supports. The new trunks often surpass the parent stems, and this process of growth continues for many years until the tree covers acres of ground, and presents the appearance of a colonnade of stems supporting numberless living rafters, all of which are covered with a dense canopy of perennial green.

4. There is a banyan tree in Ceylon which measures fifteen hundred feet around the branches,—more than a quarter of a mile. On the banks of the Narbada there is a still larger tree, which measures a circuit of twenty-two hundred feet, whose larger trunks number three hundred and fifty-four, whose small ones exceed three thousand, and whose foliage makes a home for thousands of birds and monkeys. Under the shade of this wonderful tree the princes of the land used to encamp in magnificent style.

5. Here the king entertained his guests on his tiger-hunting expeditions. The different parts of the ground under the tree were used as drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, smoking-rooms, kitchens, etc. Including all the animals and servants, there were seven thousand individuals in the retinue: yet the great banyan easily sheltered them all. Here, when the glow and flush of the fierce sun had given way to the cool dews of evening, the guests of the Oriental prince sipped their sherbet or champagne, and watched the movements of the dancing girls, while the monkeys chattered and the night-birds sang in the foliage above,

and the pale moonshine glinted down through the openings in the vast leafy roof.

6. Such is the gigantic fig-tree of India, truly one of the wonders of the world, and not to be matched even in a country where a hot sun combines with a rich soil to produce the most striking and luxuriant forms of life. It is supposed that some of the banyan trees now standing were in existence when Porus drove his squadron of elephants against the Macedonian phalanx of Alexander the Great, in the hope of saving his kingdom from falling under the dominion of the world's conqueror.

7. The Hindus regard these trees as sacred, and under their shade perform many acts of religious worship. (It is a singular fact that a banyan is frequently found sprouting from the spot where some Hindu widow has committed the act of Sati,—a fact which causes the natives to regard it with tenfold reverence.) The natural explanation of this phenomenon is that some bird, attracted to the spot by the offerings of rice, etc., which have been placed there in honour of the departed soul, has dropped a banyan seed, which speedily springs up from the congenial soil.

2.—Lines on the Banyan Tree.

They tell us of an Indian tree,
 Which, howsoe'er the sun and sky
 May tempt its boughs to wander free,
 And shoot and blossom wide and high,
 Far better loves to bend its arms
 Downwards again to that dear earth,
 From which the life that fills and warms
 Its grateful being first had birth,
 'Tis thus, though wooed by flattering friends,
 And fed with fame (if fame it be),
 This heart, my own dear Mother, bends
 With love's true instinct back to thee.

MOORE.

3.—The Inchcape Rock.

1.

No stir in the air, no stir in the sea,
The ship was still as she could be ;
Her sails from heaven received no motion,
Her keel was steady in the ocean.

2.

Without either sign or sound of their shock,
The waves flow'd over the Inchcape Rock ;
So little they rose, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inchcape Bell.

3.

The good old Abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock ;
On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung.

4.

When the rock was hid by the surge's swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell ;
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the good Abbot of Aberbrothock.

5.

The sun in heaven was shining gay,
All things were joyful on that day,
The sea-birds scream'd as they wheel'd around,
And there was joyfulness in their sound.

THE INCHCAPE ROCK

bell float

6.

The buoy of the Inchcape Bell was seen,
A darker speck on the ocean green ;
Sir Ralph the Rover walked his deck,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck.

7.

He felt the cheering power of spring,
It made him whistle, it made him sing ;
His heart was mirthful to excess,—
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness.

8.

His eye was on the Inchcape float :
Quoth he, " My men, put out the boat,
And row me to the Inchcape Rock ;
And I'll plague the Abbot of Aberbrothock."

9.

The boat is lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inchcape Rock they go ;
Sir Ralph bent over from the boat,
And he cut the bell from the Inchcape float.

10.

Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound,
And the bubbles rose and burst around ;
Quoth Sir Ralph, " The next who comes to the rock
Won't bless the Abbot of Aberbrothock."

11.

Sir Ralph the Rover rowed away ;
He scoured the seas for many a day ;
And now grown rich with plundered store,
He steers his course for Scotland's shore.

12.

So thick a haze o'erspreads the sky,
They cannot see the sun on high ;
The wind hath blown a gale all day ;
By evening it had died away.

13.

On the deck the Rover takes his stand,
So dark it is they see no land.
Quoth Sir Ralph, "It will be lighter soon,
For there is the dawn of the rising moon."

14.

"Can'st hear," said one, "the breakers roar ?
For methinks we should be near the shore.
Now where we are I cannot tell ;
But I wish I could hear the Inchcape Bell."

15.

They hear no sound, the swell is strong ;
Though the wind hath fallen, they drift along,
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock,—
"Mercy ! it is the Inchcape Rock !"

16.

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
And beat his breast in his despair ;
The waves rush in on every side,
And the ship sinks down beneath the tide.

SOUTHEY.

4.—The Governor of Havannah :

SHELTERING AN ENEMY IN DISTRESS.

1. When two nations are at war, each thinks itself entitled to do all possible harm to the other. They send armies into each other's territories to fight and plunder. They also fit out navies to go to sea, and destroy all the vessels belonging to the opposite party that can be found. While the wicked passions of the parties are thus excited, he is a magnanimous person, indeed, who can think of acting either justly or kindly to an enemy in distress.

2. In the year 1746, when Britain was at war with Spain, and each was destroying many vessels belonging to the other, the *Elizabeth*, a merchant ship, which had come from London, laden with a valuable cargo, sprung a leak while on her voyage between Jamaica and Cuba. The men, to save their lives, ran the vessel into Havannah, a Spanish port, where they expected to be made prisoners of war, and to have the ship seized as a prize.

3. The captain went ashore to deliver her up to the Spanish governor, and to entreat that he and his men might not be severely used as prisoners. To his great surprise, the governor refused to seize either the men or the vessel. "Had you come," said he, "with hostile intentions, you would have been a fair prize ; but since you came only as distressed mariners, humanity commands me, instead of injuring, to succour you. You are at liberty to repair your vessel in our port, and traffic so far as may be necessary to enable you to pay your charges, and then depart as freely as any of our own vessels."

4. The British captain accordingly refitted his ship ; and when it was ready to sail, the magnanimous governor gave him a pass, which was to have the effect of protecting him from the war vessels of Spain, till he was beyond Bermuda. The *Elizabeth* then sailed in peace, and in a few weeks arrived safely with her cargo in the Thames.

5.—Tobacco.

1. The tobacco plant is an annual, that is, it lasts but one year or season ; the same plant will not flourish for two years running. The new plant is raised from seed.

2. Tobacco requires a warm sun ; so it can be grown abundantly all over tropical and semi-tropical countries. The finest kinds are raised between the 15th and 35th degrees of N. Latitude.

3. But the plant requires only a few months to reach perfection from the day on which it is sown. For this reason it can be grown during the summer months in almost all parts of Europe except those which lie very far to the north.

4. In this respect tobacco resembles wheat ; for wheat requires a warm, but not a very hot sun to bring it to perfection, and can be grown in many tropical countries during the winter months, and in temperate ones during the summer months.

5. About a month after the seed has been sown, the young plants are four or five inches high. They are set about sixteen inches apart. The plants are carefully weeded, and the soil is stirred with narrow hoes, until the plants show symptoms of flowering. Occasional watering is required, unless the rainfall is sufficient for their sustenance.

6. But the flowers must not be allowed to form, except in those few plants which are purposely left for seed. To obtain leaf, and not flower, is the great object of the cultivator ; and if a plant has been well reared, it ought to have from eight to twelve large juicy leaves.

7. Great pains are taken to make the plant produce a healthy leaf. Some men pluck off a few of the leaves, in the hope that the remaining ones will grow stronger. If a sucker or shoot appears at the roots, it is at once pulled out, so that all the strength of the plant may be concentrated on the main stem. This practice of removing suckers is often neglected in India.

8. As soon as the leaves have begun to acquire a yellowish tint and to give signs of drooping, further growth is not to be expected, and they are now fit to be gathered. After they have been gathered, they are left on the ground, so that they may be withered for at least one day in the sun. If they are very juicy, they ought to be left out in the sun for one day more.

9. The deadliest enemy to the tobacco plant is frost. One night's frost will kill a whole field, and destroy in a few hours the labour of months. In India, where the plant is cultivated during the winter, such a calamity is not uncommon. In Europe the risks of frost are equally great; for the seed is sown in spring and gathered in autumn, and in the one there is fear of a late frost, and in the other of an early one.

10. Tobacco is a very exhausting crop to the soil; and much manure is required to make it grow vigorously. It should never be sown on the same soil two years running.

11. The extent to which tobacco has spread over the earth during the last 300 years is amazing. In Turkey the pipe is perpetually in the mouth. In India all classes and both sexes smoke. In Burma the cigar is smoked by persons of all ranks, and sometimes even by a child of two or three, who has not yet been weaned by its mother. In China the practice is so universal, that every female from the age of six to nine wears as an appendage to her dress a small silk pocket to hold her pipe and tobacco.

12. Tobacco is grown more or less all over India; and there is scarcely a town or large village in Hindustan where you will not see plots of ground covered with this popular plant. The parts of India where the best tobaccos are grown are:—Tirhoot in the Bengal Presidency; Kaira in the Bombay Presidency; and the delta of the Godavari in the Madras Presidency.

13. Tobacco was brought into England from America in A.D. 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. For nearly a hundred years

the plant was neglected. But as soon as it once came into fashion, its cultivation increased very rapidly and has now overspread the world.

6.—Shape of the Earth : A Dialogue.

1. *Teacher.* I hope you have not forgotten what I told you yesterday that the earth is a round ball.

Student. No, sir, I have not forgotten ; but it seems very strange. The earth does not *seem* to be round. It looks sometimes flat, like a great plain, and sometimes uneven, as if it were all “ups and downs”—all mountains and valleys.

2. *Teacher.* That is true, when we look at a small part of it. And you know we ourselves are such tiny creatures, we can see only a very little bit of the earth at a time. Here is a large ball : we call it a globe ; and the person who made it thought it was like the world we live on ; I also think it is very much like the world in shape.

This ball is twelve inches through from one side to the other, and it is quite round ; but I must tell you that the world is not exactly round—it is a little flat at the two opposite poles.

A fly has just perched on this globe. Now the earth is much larger to us than the globe is to that fly. On this little ball the highest mountain—and that you know is five miles high—must be shown by a very tiny grain of sand.

3. *Student.* I suppose that men and women are too small to be seen at all in a picture on that globe.

Teacher. That they are ; they could not even be thought of for a minute. Now if you could fly up to the moon, and look down on the earth, it would appear round and bright, just as the moon does to us, only thirteen times as big.

4. *Student.* But no one has ever yet flown to the moon ; so nobody ever saw the earth from *there*. Then how do men know that the earth is round ?

Teacher. I will give you three proofs of this fact:—

1st. When ships, sailing on the sea, are coming near the land, those who are watching them from the shore first see the tops of the masts, then the sails, and after that the hull. This is because the surface of the earth bulges out, as round objects must do, and we cannot see through the bulging part. Now if the earth were flat, the hull would be seen first; for the hull is larger and darker than the mast.

2nd. When sailors out at sea are sailing towards shore, they first of all see the tips of the high hills in the far distance, and cry out "Land ahead, land ahead!" Then they begin to see something of the sides, then the lower slopes, until, when they have got near the shore, they see the whole of the hills from top to bottom.

3rd. Many men have gone round the earth, and in doing so have returned to the very place from which they started: this, to my mind, is the simplest proof of all.

5. *Student.* How strange! Fancy going round the world, just as the fly here is walking round this twelve-inch globe. But is it really true, sir, that any one has ever gone round the world?

Teacher. It is quite true. I have been round it myself. There are other reasons for believing that the shape of the earth is round; but what you have just heard will be enough for the present, and I think you will be quite convinced that the earth is round.

Five hundred years ago men thought that the earth was flat, and that the sun went round it once a day. These men had never sailed round the world, and were afraid to go far out of the sight of land. They thought that the flat earth was supported upon pillars, as the flat roof of a house might be; and some who lived in more ancient times said that old Atlas carried it upon his shoulders.

The Hindus, however, felt quite sure that the world rested on the back of an elephant, and that the elephant

stood on a tortoise. But when they were asked what kept the tortoise up, they could not tell. That puzzled them.

6. *Student.* Has not the earth, then, something to rest upon?

Teacher. No, nothing at all. The earth is kept in its place by the drawing power of the sun. You may have seen how a loadstone draws a needle. Now you may fancy the sun to be a mighty loadstone, always holding the earth in its course, and never letting it run away from its grasp; and yet it does not draw it any closer to itself.

7. *Student.* How is it, sir, that we do not tumble off into the air?

Teacher. Because the same drawing power that keeps the earth in its proper place is always pulling us towards the earth. No matter what part of the earth we are in, this force never ceases to act, so that you need never be afraid of falling off. Even the waters of the sea are kept in their place by the same force.

8. *Student.* Now I understand why the people on the other side of the globe are able to keep their feet on the ground. But what a strange world it must be! the people at the bottom must walk with their heads downwards! I should not like to live there.

Teacher. You are quite mistaken. They feel as upright as we do, and so in fact they are. The ground is under their feet, and the sky is over their heads just as it is here. There are really no such things as ups and downs in that sense.

9. *Student.* When we looked out of the window at the sea side, the sea seemed to stretch away quite flat as far as we could see. It did not look at all round.

Teacher. I think that if you look for a little while at this globe, which is here in front of us, I can explain to you why the sea that you saw appeared to be perfectly flat as far as you could see. I make on this globe a little circle about the size of a two-anna piece. If I were to

Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

5.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle ;
Be a hero in the strife ;

6.

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant ;
Let the dead past bury its dead,
Act,—act in the living Present ;
Heart within, and God o'erhead.

7.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time,—

8.

Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing shall take heart again.

9.

but the Let us, then, be up and doing,
the false En With a heart for any fate ;
and said, " Mischieving, still pursuing,
I reduced ! white to labour and to wait.
this plight ? I bet

LONGFELLOW.

cut that little piece out, and you looked at it apart from the other part of the globe, you would hardly be able to tell that it was taken from a rounded surface. It would appear to be quite flat, because it is very small in comparison with the size of the whole globe. When you looked out of the window, you saw only a very small portion of the earth's surface, and so it looked as if it were flat. If you had gone to the top of a very high mountain, or high up above the clouds in a balloon, the effect would have been just the same. You would still have seen only a very small slice of the earth, so small that you would not have been able to notice its roundness.

7.—A Psalm of Life.

1.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
 "Life is but an empty dream ;"
 For the soul is dead that slumbers,
 And things are not what they seem.

2.

Life is real ; life is earnest ;
And the grave is not its goal ;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

3.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us further than to-day.

4.

4. Art is long, and Time is fleet, ^{and} to be perfectly
And our hearts, though, ⁱⁿ this globe a little
piece. If I were to

8.—Jovinian, the Proud Emperor.

1. In days of old, when the empire of the world was in the hands of the lord of Rome, Jovinian was Emperor. Oft as he lay on his couch, and mused upon his power and wealth, his heart was elated beyond measure, and he said within himself, "Verily, there is no other god besides me."

2. It happened one morning, after he had said this within himself, that the Emperor arose, and summoning his huntsmen and his friends, hastened to chase the wild deer of the forest. The chase was long and swift, and the sun was high in the heavens, when Jovinian reined up his horse on the bank of a clear, bright stream, that ran through the fertile country on which his palace stood. Allured by the refreshing appearance of the stream, he bade his attendants abide where they were, while he sought a secluded pool overhung with willows, where he might bathe unseen.

3. The Emperor hastened to the pool, cast off his garments, and revelled in the refreshing coolness of the waters. But whilst he thus bathed, a person exactly like him in form, in feature, and in voice, approached the river's bank, arrayed himself unperceived in the imperial garments, and then sprang on Jovinian's horse, and rode to meet the huntsmen, who, deceived by the likeness and the dress, obeyed his commands, and followed their new Emperor to the palace gates.

4. Jovinian at length quitted the water, and sought in every direction for his apparel and his horse, but could not find them. He called aloud upon his attendants, but they heard him not, being already in attendance upon the false Emperor. And Jovinian regarded his nakedness, and said, "Miserable man that I am! to what state am I reduced! whither shall I go? who will receive me in this plight? I bethink me, there is a knight hereabout,

whom I have advanced to great honour; I will seek him, and with his assistance regain my palace, and punish the person who has done me this wrong."

5. Naked and ashamed, Jovinian sought the gate of the knight's castle, and knocked loudly at the wicket.

"Who art thou, and what dost thou want?" asked the porter without unclosing the gate.

"Open, open, sirrah!" replied the Emperor, with redoubled knocks at the wicket.

"In the name of wonder, friend, who art thou?" said the porter, as he opened the gate, and saw the strange figure of the Emperor before the threshold.

"Who am I, askest thou, sirrah? I am thy Emperor. Go, tell thy master, Jovinian is at his gate, and bid him bring a horse and some garments to supply the place of those that I have been deprived of!"

"Rascal," rejoined the porter. "Thou the Emperor! Why, the Emperor but just now rode up to the castle with all his attendants, and honoured my master by sitting with him at meat in the great hall. Thou the Emperor! a very pretty Emperor, indeed. Faugh! I will tell my master what you say, and he will soon find out whether you are drunk, mad, or a thief."

6. The porter, greatly enraged, went and told his lord how that a naked fellow stood at the gate, calling himself the Emperor, and demanding clothes and a good steed.

"Bring the fellow in," said the knight. So they brought in Jovinian, and he stood before the lord of the castle, and again declared himself to be the Emperor Jovinian. Loud laughed the knight at the Emperor's speech.

"What, thou my lord the Emperor? art mad, good fellow? Come, give him my old cloak, it will keep him from the flies."

7. "Yes, Sir Knight," replied Jovinian, "I am thy Emperor, who advanced thee to great honour and wealth, and who will shortly punish thee for thy present conduct."

"Scoundrel!" said the knight, now enraged beyond all bounds; "traitor! thou the Emperor? ay, of beggars and

fools. Why,—did not my lord but lately sit with me in my hall, and taste of my poor cheer? And did he not bid me ride with him to his palace gate, whence I am but now returned? Fool, I pitied thee before; now I see thy villainy. Go, turn the fellow out, and flog him from the castle ditch to the hill-side.”

8. The people did as the knight commanded them. And when they had ceased from flogging him, he seated himself on the grass, and covered himself with the tattered cloak, and commented on his own wretchedness and the ingratitude of the knight; but he thought not of his own ingratitude to God, through whom alone all princes reign and live. And now he brooded over vengeance. “Ay,” said he, as he felt the sore weals on his back from the scourging, “Ay, I will be avenged. When next he sees me, he shall know that he who gives can also take away. I will seek the good duke, my ablest counsellor; he will know his sovereign, and gladly aid him in his calamity.” With these thoughts he wrapped his cloak around him, and sought the house of the good duke.

9. Jovinian knocked at the gate of the duke’s palace, and the porter opened the wicket, and, seeing a half-naked man, asked him why he knocked, and who he was.

“Friend,” replied the Emperor, “I am Jovinian. I have been robbed of my clothes whilst bathing, and am now with no horse and no apparel save this ragged cloak; go tell the duke the Emperor is here.”

The porter, more and more astonished at the Emperor’s words, sought his master and delivered Jovinian’s message to him.

“Bring in the poor man,” said the duke, “peradventure he is mad.”

10. So they brought Jovinian into the duke’s great hall, and the duke looked on him, but knew him not. And when Jovinian reiterated his story, and spoke angrily to the duke, he pitied him. “Poor mad fellow,” said the duke, “I have but just now returned from the imperial palace, where I left the very Emperor whom thou assumest

to be Take him to the guard-house. Perhaps a few hours' close confinement on bread and water may cool his heated brain. Go, poor fellow, I pity thee!"

11. So the servants did as their lord commanded, and they fed Jovinian on bread and water, and after a time turned him out of the castle; for he still said he was the Emperor. Sorely and bitterly did the Emperor bewail his miserable fate when the servants drove him from the castle gate. "Alas, alas!" he exclaimed in his misery, "what shall I do, and whither shall I resort? Even the good duke knew me not, but regarded me as a poor madman. Come, I will seek my own palace, and discover myself to my wife. Surely she at least will know me!"

12. "Who art thou, poor man?" asked the king's porter of him, when he stood before the palace gate, and would have entered in.

"Thou oughtest to know me," said Jovinian, "seeing thou hast served me these fifteen years."

"Served you, you dirty fellow!" rejoined the porter, "I serve the Emperor. Serve *you* indeed!"

"I am the Emperor. Dost thou not know me Come, my good fellow, seek the Empress, and bid her, by the sign of the three moles on the Emperor's breast, send me hither the imperial robes which some fellow stole while I was bathing."

"Ha, ha, fellow! well, you are royally mad. Why, the Emperor is at dinner with his wife. Well, well, I'll do thy bidding, if it be but to have the whipping of thee afterwards for an impudent madman. Three moles on the Emperor's breast! How royally thou shalt be beaten, my friend!"

13. When the porter told the Empress what the poor man at the gate had said, she held down her head, and said with a sorrowful voice to her lord, "My good lord and king, here is a fellow at the palace gate that hath sent unto me, and bid me, by those secret signs known only to thee and me, to send him the imperial robes, and welcome him as my husband and sovereign."

14. When the fictitious Emperor heard this, he bade attendants bring in Jovinian. And lo! as he entered the hall, the great wolf-hound that had slept at his feet for years sprang from his lair, and would have pulled him down, had not the attendants prevented it, whilst the falcon that had sat on his wrist in many a fair day's hawking broke her leather straps and flew out of the hall—so changed was Jovinian the Emperor.

15. "Nobles and friends," said the new Emperor, "hear ye what I will ask of this man."

And the nobles bowed assent, whilst the Emperor asked of Jovinian his name and his business with the Empress.

"Askest thou me who I am, and wherefore I am come?" rejoined Jovinian; "am I not thy Emperor and the lord of this house and of this realm?"

"These our nobles shall decide," replied the new Emperor. "Tell me now which of us twain is your Emperor?"

And the nobles answered with one accord, "Thou dost trifle with us, sir: can we doubt that thou art our Emperor, whom we have known from his childhood? As for this base fellow we know not who he is."

And with one accord the people cried out against Jovinian that he should be punished.

16. On this the usurper turned to the Empress of Jovinian. "Tell me," said he, "on thy true faith, knowest thou this man who calls himself the Emperor of this realm?"

And the Empress answered, "My lord, why askest thou me concerning this fellow? I know him not; yet it doth surprise me how he should know what can be known to none save you and me."

Then the usurper turned to Jovinian, and with a harsh countenance rebuked his presumption, and ordered the executioners to drag him by the feet by horses until he died. This he said before all his court; but he sent his servant to the jailor, and commanded him to scourge Jovinian, and for this once to set him free.

17. The deposed Emperor now desired death. "Why," said he to himself, "should I now live? My friends, my dependants, yea, even my wife shuns me; and I am deserted by those whom my bounties have raised. Come, I'll seek the good priest, to whom I have so often laid open my most secret faults: of a surety he will remember me."

18. Now the good priest lived in a cell nigh to a chapel about a stone's cast from the palace gate, and when Jovinian knocked, the priest, being engaged in reading, answered from within, "Who's there? Why troublest thou me?"

"I am the Emperor Jovinian; open the window; I would speak to thee," replied the fugitive.

19. Immediately the narrow window of the cell was opened, and the priest looking out saw no one save the poor half-clothed Jovinian. "Depart from me, thou accursed thing," cried the priest; "thou art not our good lord the Emperor, but the foul fiend himself, the great tempter."

"Alas!" cried Jovinian, "to what fate am I reserved, that even my own good priest despises me? Ah me! I bethink me; in the arrogance of my heart I called myself a god. The weight of my sin is grievous unto me. Father, good father, hear the sin of a miserable penitent."

20. Gladly did the priest listen to Jovinian; and when he had told him all his sins, the good priest comforted him, and assured him of God's mercy if his repentance was sincere. And so it happened that on this a cloud seemed to fall from before the eyes of the priest, and when he again looked on Jovinian, he knew him to be the Emperor; and pitying him, he clothed him with such poor garments as he had, and went with him to the palace gate.

21. The porter stood in the gateway, and as Jovinian and the priest drew near, he made a lowly obeisance, and opened the gate for the Emperor. "Dost thou know me?" asked the Emperor.

"I know thee very well, my lord," replied the servant; "but I wish that thou hadst not left the palace."

So Jovinian passed on to the hall of his palace ; and as he went all the nobles rose and bowed to the Emperor ; for the usurper was in another apartment, and the nobles knew again the face of Jovinian.

22. But a certain knight passed into the presence of the false Emperor. "My lord," said he, "there is one in the great hall to whom all men do bow ; for he so much resembleth you that we know not which is the Emperor."

Then said the usurper to the Empress, "Go and see if you know this man."

"Oh, my good lord," said the Empress, when she returned from the hall, "whom can I believe ? Are there then two Jovinians ?"

"I will myself go and determine," rejoined the usurper, as he took the Empress by the hand, and leading her into the great hall placed her on the throne beside himself. "Kinsfolk and nobles," said the usurper, "by the oaths ye have sworn, determine between this man and me."

And the Empress answered, "Let me, as in duty bound, speak first. Heaven be my witness, I know not which is my lord and husband."

And all the nobles said the same.

23. Thereupon the feigned Jovinian rose and said : "Nobles and friends, hearken. That man is your Emperor and your master ; hear ye him ! Know that he did exalt himself above that which was right, and made himself equal unto God. Verily he hath been rewarded. He hath suffered much indignity and wrong ; and of God's will ye knew him not. He hath repented him of his grievous sin and the scourge is now removed. Hear ye him, know him and obey him."

24. As the feigned Emperor thus addressed the astonished nobles, his features seemed illumined with a fair and spiritual light, his imperial robes fell off him, and he stood before the assembly an angel of God, clothed in white raiment. And as he ended his speech he bowed his head, and vanished from their sight.

25. Jovinian returned to his throne, and for three years

reigned with so much mercy and justice, that his subjects had no cause to regret the change in their Emperor. And it came to pass, after the space of three years, the same angel appeared to him in a dream, and warned him of his death. So Jovinian dictated his eventful life to his secretaries, that it might remain as a warning to all men against worldly pride. And when he had so done, he meekly resigned himself, and fell asleep in death.

9.—The Parrot and the Crow.

1. They shut up a parrot in the same cage with a crow. The parrot was distressed at the ugly aspect of the crow, and said, "What hateful form is this! what a detestable shape, accursed face, and unpolished manners! O crow of the desert! would that between me and thee there were a space as wide as that between east and west!

"Should one at dawn arise thy face to see,

"'Twould change to sudden gloom that morning's mirth;
Some wretch like thee should thine own comrade be;
But where could such a one be found on earth?"

2. But still more strangely the crow, too, was harassed by the society of the parrot, and was utterly chagrined by it. It complained of its fate, and rubbing its claws one upon the other in token of vexation, said, "What evil fate is this? What unlucky destiny and fickleness of fortune! What crime have I committed, for which my fate has involved me in such a calamity, and imprisoned me with a conceited fool like this, at once worthless and fatuous?"

3. I have brought forward this example to show that however strong may be the disgust that a wise man feels for a fool, a fool regards a wise man with a hundred times more aversion.

Gulistan.

10.—A Subtle Judgment.

1. Four men, partners in business, bought some cotton bales. That the rats might not destroy the cotton, they purchased a cat. They agreed that each of the four should own one particular leg of the cat ; and each adorned with beads and other ornaments the leg thus apportioned to him.

2. The cat, by an accident, injured one of its legs. The owner of that member wound about it a rag soaked in oil. The cat, going too near a fire, set the rag on fire, and, being in great pain, rushed in among the cotton bales where she was accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton thereby took fire and was burned up. All of it was lost.

3. The three other partners brought an action against the fourth who owned the injured leg of the cat, with a view to recovering the value of the cotton that was lost. The judge examined the case, and decided thus :—

4. “The leg that had the oil-rag on it was hurt ; the cat could not use that leg—in fact, it held up that leg, and ran with the other three legs. The three unhurt legs therefore carried the fire to the cotton, and are alone culpable. The injured leg is not to be blamed. The three partners who owned the three legs, with which the cat ran to the cotton, will pay the whole value of the bales to the partner who was the proprietor of the injured leg.”

11.—The Hand.

1. Touch, as embodied in the hand, is in many respects the most wonderful of the senses. The organs of the other senses are passive : the organ of touch alone is active. The eye, the ear, and the nostrils stand simply open ; light, sound, and fragrance enter, and we are compelled to see, hear, and to smell ; but the hand selects what it shall touch, and touches what it pleases.

2. It puts away from it the things which it hates, and beckons towards it the things which it desires,—unlike

the eye, which must often gaze transfixed at horrible sights from which it cannot turn; and the ear, which cannot escape from the torture of discordant sounds; and the nostril, which cannot protect itself from hateful odours.

3. Moreover, the hand not only pays regard to its own wants, but, when any other organs of sense happen to have been rendered useless, it takes their duties upon itself. The hand of the blind man goes with him as an eye through the streets, and safely threads for him the devious way: it looks for him at the faces of his friends, and tells him whose kindly features are gazing on him; it peruses books for him, and quickens the long hours by its silent readings.

4. It ministers as willingly to the deaf; and when the tongue is dumb and the ear stopped, its fingers speak eloquently to the eye, and enable it to discharge the unwonted office of a listener.

5. The organs of all the other senses, even in their greatest perfection, are indebted to the hand. It constructs for the eye a copy of itself, and thus gives it a telescope with which to range among the stars; and by another copy made on a different plan, furnishes it with a microscope, and introduces it into a new world of wonders.

6. It constructs for the ear the instruments by which it is educated, and sounds them in its hearing till its powers are trained to the full. It plucks for the nostril the flower which it longs to smell, and distils for it the fragrance which it covets. As for the tongue, if it had not the hand to serve it, it might abdicate its throne as the lord of taste. In short, the organ of touch is the minister of its sister-senses, and, without any play of words, is the handmaid of them all.

7. And if the hand thus munificently serves the body, not less amply does it give expression to the genius and the wit, the courage and the affection, the will and the power of man. Put a sword into it, and it will fight for him; put a plough into it, and it will till for him; put a harp into it, and it will play for him; put a pencil into it, and it will paint for him; put a pen into it, and it will speak for him, plead for him, pray for him.

8. What will it not do? What has it not done? A steam-engine is but a larger hand, made to extend its powers by the little hand of man. An electric telegraph is but a longer pen for that little hand to write with. All our huge cannon and other weapons of war, with which we so effectually slay our brethren, are only Cain's hand made bigger, and stronger, and bloodier.

9. What, moreover, is a ship, a railway, a lighthouse, or a palace,—what, indeed, is a whole city, a whole continent of cities, nay, the very globe itself, in so far as man has changed it, but the work of that giant hand with which the human race, acting as one mighty man, has executed its will?

10. When I think of all that human hands have done of good and evil, I lift up my own hand, and gaze upon it with wonder and awe. What an instrument for good it is! what an instrument for evil! and all the day long it is never idle. We unwisely restrict the term handicraftsman, or hand-worker, to the more laborious callings. It belongs to all honest, earnest men and women, and is a title which each should covet.

11. For the carpenter's hand there is the saw, and for the smith's hand the hammer; for the farmer's hand, the plough; for the miner's hand the spade; for the sailor's hand, the oar; for the painter's hand, the brush; for the sculptor's hand, the chisel; for the poet's hand, the pen. For each of us there is one instrument we may learn to handle; for all there is the command, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

12.—The Well of St. Keyne.

1.

A well there is in the west country,
And a clearer one never was seen;
There is not a wife in the west country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

2.

An oak and an elm-tree stand beside,
And behind does an ash-tree grow ;
And a willow from the bank above
Droops to the water below.

3.

A traveller came to the well of St. Keyne ;
Joyfully he drew nigh ;
For from cock-crow he had been travelling,
And there was not a cloud in the sky.

4.

He drank of the water so cool and clear ;
For hot and thirsty was he ;
And he sat himself down upon the bank,
Under the willow-tree.

5.

There came a man from the neighbouring town,
At the well to fill his pail ;
By the well-side he rested it,
And he bade the stranger hail.

6.

"Now, art thou a bachelor, stranger?" quoth he,
"For an if thou hast a wife,
The happiest draught thou hast drunk this day,
That ever thou didst in thy life.

7.

"Or has thy good woman, if one thou hast,
Ever here in Cornwall been ?
For an if she have, I'll venture my life
She has drunk of the well of St. Keyne."

8.

“I have left a good woman who never was here,”
The stranger he made reply ;
“But that my draught should be better for that,
I pray you answer me why.”

9.

“St. Keyne,” quoth the Cornishman, “many a time
Drank of this crystal well ;
And before the angel summoned her
She laid on the water a spell ;

10.

“If the husband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife,
A happy man henceforth is he ;
For he shall be master for life.

11.

“But if the wife should drink of it first,
Woe be to the husband then !”
The stranger stooped to the well of St. Keyne,
And drank of the water again.

12.

“You drank of the well, I warrant, betimes,”
He to the Cornishman said ;
But the Cornishman smiled as the stranger spake,
And sheepishly shook his head.

13.

“I hastened as soon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch ;
But in truth she had been wiser than I,
For she took a bottle to church !”

13.—Howard the Philanthropist.

1. John Howard, an English gentleman of fortune, is famous for the exertions he made to lessen human suffering. Being a man in easy circumstances, he might have spent his time, as most men have done under like conditions, in idleness and self-indulgence. But he preferred a life of self-sacrifice for the good of others, which has won for him the name of Philanthropist,—a name which stands or ought to stand higher in the annals of history than that of the greatest conqueror. His career of beneficence is a remarkable illustration of the power of sympathy.

2. On a voyage to Lisbon, when he was quite a young man, he was taken by the French, and thrown into a wretched dungeon at Brest, where he and his companions had to lie for several nights on a stone floor, and were nearly starved. The hardships which he suffered and saw others suffering on this occasion made a great impression on his mind, and when he returned to his country, he exerted himself so much with the British Government, that a complaint was made to the French, who thereby were induced to treat English prisoners with more humanity.

3. For some years afterwards he lived at his estate at Cardington, near Bedford, diffusing happiness all around him. He settled a number of worthy and industrious persons in neat cottages on his grounds, and watched over their comfort with the greatest care. He built schools, where children were gratuitously taught to read; and he distributed a large portion of his income in charity, living for his own part on a very moderate sum.

4. At length, about the year 1773, his attention was called to the state of the jails in his native county. He found them to be, as jails then were everywhere, dens of misery, where health was lost, and vice rather increased than diminished. By great exertions he was able to effect some improvements in the prison near his own residence.

5. Then he was led to inquire into the condition of

more distant jails. In time he visited every large prison in England, and many of those in Scotland and Ireland. Being able to describe their condition to persons in authority, he procured the passing of two Acts of Parliament, one for lessening the fees to such prisoners as were acquitted, and the other for preserving the health of prisoners.

6. Having thus done good in his own country, he resolved to carry his benevolent exertions abroad. In 1775 he commenced a series of tours on the Continent, which were only concluded by his death sixteen years afterwards. He visited the prisons of every country in Europe, ascertaining their condition, and exerting himself with the various Governments to get them improved.

7. Everywhere he lived frugally, and devoted whatever he could spare from his own wants to the relief of the miserable. From time to time in the course of his travels, he published his *Observations with Suggestions for the Better System of Prison Discipline*, and by this means, as well as by the interest that men began to feel in his own singular benevolence, he so effectually fixed public attention on the subject, that much improvement was the consequence. In 1784, he found that he had travelled no less than forty-two thousand miles, or nearly as much as twice the circumference of the globe, for the purpose of alleviating the hardships suffered in prisons.

8. Howard had heard much of the miseries which the plague produced at all the ports along the Mediterranean. At each of these there is a kind of hospital called *lazaretto*, where all the individuals landing from a vessel, which has come from an infected place, are kept confined for a considerable time, to make sure that they are quite free from the disease. Of these lazarettos, which are as horrible as the worst prisons, and probably occasion more sickness and mortality than they prevent, Mr. Howard resolved to make a personal examination.

9. He set out in 1785, without a servant; for he did not think himself at liberty to expose any one's life but his own. He took his way by the south of France, through

Italy, to Malta, Zante, Smyrna, and Constantinople. From the capital last named he returned to Smyrna, where he knew the plague then prevailed, for the purpose of going to Venice with a foul bill of health, that he might be subjected to the rigour of a quarantine in the lazaretto, and thus have a personal experience of its rules. In the course of the voyage from Smyrna, the vessel was attacked by a Moorish privateer, and in the action which took place, and by which the barbarians were repelled, Mr. Howard fought with great bravery.

10. At Venice he went with the greatest cheerfulness into the lazaretto, and there remained as usual for forty days, thus deliberately exposing his life for the sake of his fellow-creatures. Such conduct could not fail to procure for him universal esteem. The Emperor of Germany so much admired his heroic benevolence, that when Mr. Howard returned through Vienna, he requested an interview with him, and commenced a subscription in order to erect a statue of him in a public part of the city. The design to honour Mr. Howard in this way was afterwards abandoned, at the express request of the philanthropist himself, who was as modest as he was good.

11. In the summer of 1788 Mr. Howard set out upon his last tour. He went through Germany to St. Petersburg and Moscow. The prisons and hospitals were everywhere thrown open to him as to one who had acquired a censorship over those abodes of the unfortunate in every part of the civilised world. He then travelled to the new Russian settlement on the Black Sea, and established himself at Cherson, where a malignant fever prevailed.

12. A young lady, who had caught the infection, desired a visit from Howard, who, she thought, might be able to cure her. Ever alive to the call of the distressed, he went to administer to her relief. He caught the infection probably from her, and became one of its victims. He was buried in the neighbourhood of Cherson, where, some years after, the Emperor Alexander caused a monument to be erected to his memory. Thus died a man who

was as much honoured by the monarchs of Europe as by the people of his own island. He was one of whom the human race may be proud.

14.—The Hypocritical Ascetic.

1. On the banks of the Ganges there is a city named Mákandiká. In that city long ago there was a certain ascetic who observed a vow of silence. He lived on alms, and surrounded by many other religious mendicants, each of whom had some vow of his own, dwelt in a monastery within the precincts of a temple.

2. Once, when he entered a certain merchant's house to beg, he saw a beautiful maiden coming out with alms in her hand. Seeing that she was very beautiful, he was smitten with love, and exclaimed with a sigh, "Ah! Ah! Alas!" Then taking the alms she gave him, he departed to his own dwelling.

3. Now the merchant, whose house he had entered, overheard the sighs and exclamations of the ascetic; and being much astonished he followed him to his monastery, and said, "Why did you to-day suddenly break your vow of silence and say what you did?" When the ascetic heard that, he said to the merchant,—“This daughter of yours has certain unlucky marks; when she marries, you will undoubtedly perish, wife, sons, and all. So, when I saw her, I was distressed; for you are my devoted adherent; and thus it was on your account that I broke silence and said what I did. My advice to you is this. Place this daughter of yours by night in a basket, on the top of which there must be a light, and set her adrift on the Ganges.”

4. The merchant agreed to this: and that very night, purely out of fear, he did all that he had been directed to do; for the timid cannot keep their judgment. The hermit for his part said to his pupils, "Go to the Ganges, and when you see a basket floating along with a light on

the top of it, bring it here secretly ; but you must not open it, even if you hear a voice inside." They said, "We will do so," and went their way.

5. But before they had reached the Ganges, a certain prince went down to the bank of the river to bathe. Seeing that basket, by the help of the light which the merchant had placed on it, he ordered his servants to fetch it ; and as soon as they had brought it, he opened it out of curiosity. Inside he found that heart-enchancing girl, and he sent her away at once to his own house.

6. The prince then set the basket adrift again on the Ganges, exactly as it was before, having first placed a fierce monkey inside it instead of the maiden whom he had taken out. When the prince had gone, the pupils of the hermit came to the river-bank, and seeing the basket with the light on it they took it up and carried it away to the hermit. The hermit was delighted, and said to them :—"I will take this upstairs, where I have certain rites to perform : but you must lie here in silence this night."

7. Having so said, he took the basket to the top room of the monastery and opened it. At that instant a huge monkey of fierce aspect, maddened by being shut up so long, jumped out, and flying at the hermit seized his nose in his teeth ; and perching on his shoulders clutched his ears with both its claws. The hermit rushed downstairs shrieking with terror, the monkey still clinging to his ears, like his own viciousness clinging to him in bodily form. Even his pupils could not restrain their laughter.

8. Early next morning the news spread all over the country. Every one was greatly amused, except the false ascetic, who had lost not only the object of his stratagem, but his reputation. The merchant was delighted ; and so was the daughter, who had obtained a prince for a husband.

Kathá Sarit Ságar.

15.—Inward Purity.

1. Those who mortify their bodies, calling themselves saints, are yet unable to cure the leprosy of their hearts. If you merely destroy the outside of an ant-hill, will the serpent that dwells therein perish ? *Tamil.*

2. Those who roam to other lands in pilgrimage to find the God that dwells within them, are like a shepherd who searches in his flock for the sheep that is under his arm. *Telegu.*

3. Will a crow become a swan by bathing in the Ganges ? *Tamil.*

4. Though one carries a thousand shells to Benares, his sin sticks to him. *Tamil.*

5. A dog will not be made a calf by being washed. *Hindi.*

6. Why shave the head and mow the chin,
While bristling follies choke the breast ?
Apply the knife to parts within,
And heed not how deformed the rest.
The heart of pride and passion weed,
And then the man is pure indeed. *Sanskrit.*

7. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way ?
Even by ruling himself after Thy word. *Psalm 119.*

8. Religion that consists in contriving various postures and twisting the limbs, is no better than the exercises of a wrestler. *Vernan.*

9. Though a man may remove to a distance of fifty miles, his sin is still with him. *Telegu.*

10. Will white ashes placed on the forehead remove the smell of the wine-pot ? Will a cord passed over your neck make you regenerate ? *Vernan.*

11. Is a serpent killed by beating its hole ? Is salvation obtained by castigating the body ? *Canarese.*

12. A man does not become a Brahman by his plaited hair, or by his birth, or by the marks on his forehead ; he in whom there is truth and righteousness,—he is the true Brahman.
Dhammapada.

13. Holy acts of sacrifice are performed by those who are devoted to their own duties, whose conduct is right and free from blemish, who are good and tread in good paths.
Vishnu Purāṇ.

14. Amid Shastras, prayers, and penances I roamed, but found not many jewels. Daily and nightly ablutions have left the mind's impurity untouched.
Ashtāpada.

15. He whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and purity, needs no other rosary.
Persian.

16. To a man contaminated by sensual vices, neither the Vedas, nor liberality, nor sacrifices, nor observances, nor pious austerities will procure inward felicity.
Manu's Code.

17. Deem it not safe to pass through the thicket of Lust : for in that thicket crouches the tiger Pain.
Persian Proverb.

18. Purity is for man the greatest good ;—that purity which is procured by him who cleanses his own self with good thoughts, good words, and good deeds.
Zend Avesta.

19. Religious exercises performed to obtain reputation, or for an air of sanctity, are of little worth, and come from the lower impulses of the soul. Penance performed by a man attached to foolish doctrines, self-tormentings, or exercises tormenting to others,—these have their source in the world of shadows. The penance of the body is to be chaste ; the penance of words is to speak always with truth and kindness ; the penance of thought is to control thyself, to purify the soul, to be silent and disposed to benevolence.
Mahābhārata.

20. Without purity of mind, to what end is the worship of God by ceremonies and observances ?

Why say, "I will go to Benares"? Why long for the sacred wells? How shall the true Benares be attained by the evil-doer?

Though we roam the wilds, sanctity is not in them; nor is it in the sky; nor on earth at the confluence of sacred rivers. Make thy body pure, and thou shalt behold the King.

The devout man by the gradual progress of his soul shall attain his desire. He who is converted to a pure mind knows the great secret.

Convert thy body into a temple and restrain thyself: give up evil thoughts, and see God with the inward eye. When we know Him, we shall know ourselves.

Though a man roam to sacred Concan, a dog will not turn into a lion; going to holy Benares will not change a pig into an elephant; and a pilgrimage will not make a saint of one whose nature is different.

Be thy creed or thy prayers what they may, unless thou hast truth thou shalt not attain the path to happiness. He who possesses the truth is the twice-born.

The source of final happiness is inherent in the heart; he is a fool who seeks it elsewhere: he is like the shepherd who searched for the sheep which was in his bosom.

Why should you collect stones from the hills, and build fine temples?

Better the house-dog than the inanimate household goddess; and better than all demigods is the Lord of the universe.

Veman.

16.—The Horse.

1. One of the greatest victories that man ever won over the lower animals was the conquest of this proud and high-spirited animal, which shares with him the fatigues of war and the glory of battles. As intrepid as its leader, it sees the peril, and faces it without fear; it delights in the noise of arms, and is inspired with the same ardour as its master. It partakes of his pleasure and excitement in the hunting

field, and its eyes sparkle with joy when it hears the horn of the huntsman and the shouting of the men. But it is as tractable as it is brave and mettlesome ; it does not allow itself to be carried away by its vivacity and the fire of its temper ; it knows how to repress its movements at the proper time ; and it not only yields to the hand that guides it, but seems to consult the inclination of its rider.

2. These are the noble properties that distinguish the character of the horse, whose natural qualities have been perfected by art. Its education commences with the loss of its liberty, and is completed by restraint. The subjection of the horse is so ancient and so universal, that the animal is now rarely seen in its wild or natural state.

3. It is always put into harness, when employed in labour ; and is never entirely delivered from its bondage even when it is allowed to rest ; for it is not free even in the stable. Sometimes in its old age it is left free to roam in pastures ; but it generally retains the marks of past servitude. Its mouth is deformed by the friction of the bit, and its sides bear the marks of old wounds caused by the spur.

4. The glory of the horse lies not in its dress, but in its usefulness. Those horses which are kept solely for the display of luxury and magnificence, and whose gold bits disclose the vanity of their masters, are less honoured by the beauty of their trappings than by the iron shoes fastened to their feet.

5. The horse is one of the most striking examples of the extent to which an animal can be improved by domestication, that is, by being taken from its wild state and reared and tended by man.

17.—Materials for Clothing.

1. It may not be flattering to our pride, but it is nevertheless true, that in very remote ages our ancestors

were clothed in the skins of wild beasts, just as some savage tribes are clothed to this day.

2. In course of time, however, man began to cast about him for a garb better suited to his needs; and the first improvement he made was to change his dress of leather and hair—that is, of skins and furs, for one of hair only. He hit upon the device of making felt.

3. Felt is hair or wool damped and matted together into sheets or layers, which are then dried. This was the first kind of woollen apparel that man ever possessed; and, little as we should now admire it as an article of clothing, it was certainly a great improvement on a dress of skins or furs.

4. Later on, men or women learned how to spin wool into yarn and to weave woollen cloth; and when this art was acquired a still greater advance was made towards comfort and elegance in dress.

5. In preparing wool for manufacture into cloth the hairs are first disentangled by being combed. In the combing process one set of hairs is laid in one direction, and another in the opposite one, so that, when the hairs are twisted together in pairs at the end, they become firmly locked together in one thread by means of the little scales with which they are covered. The threads thus made are doubled and twisted into fibres fit for the weaving loom.

6. Several animals besides sheep furnish excellent varieties of woolly fleece. From the Peruvian alpaca and llama, two camel-like beasts of burden, we procure a long and glossy wool. That of the alpaca much resembles silk, and is used for making fabrics to be worn in hot countries; the soft fleece of the llama is especially prized for the manufacture of light shawls.

7. The goats of Angora in Turkey, and of Cashmere in northern India, have for centuries been famous for the beauty and softness of their wool. The Angora goat yields the whitest wool known; it is chiefly made into lace and braid. The Cashmere goat furnishes a soft, lustrous fleece, admirably suited to the manufacture of shawls.

8. Silk, as we need hardly say, is obtained from a caterpillar, and wool from the fleecy or hairy covering of sheep. What we have now to notice is that we draw on the vegetable world no less than on the animal world for materials for clothing. There are two important textile plants; that is, plants, the fibres of which may be spun into cloth. These are flax and the cotton plant.

9. The cultivation of flax, from the outer fibres of which linen is made, was known in the earliest times of which we have any record. The ancient Egyptians were celebrated for their linen goods; the Romans esteemed linen as a great luxury; and in many parts of the Old Testament we read of "vestures of fine linen."

10. The flax plant has a tall, elegant stem, of a soft green tint, and capped with a crust of delicate tassels, each bearing a bright blue flower of about the size of a large buttercup. In a few weeks these handsome flowers fade, and give place to the seed pods from which we extract linseed oil.

11. In the preparation of flax the fibres are first soaked in water to destroy their green outer bark. After they have been thus loosened, they are dried, and beaten with a heavy wooden instrument, which completely separates them. After this they are drawn through a combing apparatus, then bleached, and lastly handed over to the spinner.

12. The cotton plant, so well known in India, Central Asia, Egypt, and America, bears dark green leaves and pale yellow flowers, and is perhaps the handsomest of all cultivated herbs. When full-grown it attains a height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches.

13. When the flower falls off, a triangular green pod makes its appearance. This changes to a brown colour as it ripens, till finally it bursts open, showing the soft, white locks of cotton-down peeping out from the brown shell.

14. These pods, when gathered, are about the size of small apples, and consist of the cotton-down with its husks and seeds. The husks are stripped off easily enough; but

for a long time it was a slow and costly task to separate the fibre from the seeds. To cleanse a single pound of cotton was as much as one labourer could do in a day. But labour-saving machines have now been invented, which render the process easy and rapid.

18.—The Barmecide Banquet.

1. It is related that one Shakabak was reduced, by reverse of fortune, to the necessity of begging his bread. In this occupation he showed a great deal of cleverness, his chief aim being to procure admission, by bribing the officers and domestics, into the houses of the great, and by having access to their persons to excite their compassion.

2. By this means he one day gained admission to a magnificent building, in which, reclining on a sofa, in a room richly furnished, he found the master, a Barmecide (one of the family of Barmac), who, in the most obliging manner, thus addressed him :—

“Welcome to my house. What dost thou wish, my friend?”

Shakabak. “I am in great want. I suffer from hunger, and have nothing to eat.

3. The Barmecide was much astonished at this answer. “What!” he cried, “what! nothing to eat! Am I in this city, and thou in it art hungry? It is a thing I cannot endure. Thou shalt be happy as heart can wish. Thou must stay and partake of my salt. Whatever I have is thine.”

Shak. “O, my master, I have not patience to wait; for I am in a state of extreme hunger: I have eaten nothing this day.”

Barm. “What! is it true that even at this late hour thou hast not broken thy fast? Alas! poor man, he will die of hunger. Halloo there, boy! bring us instantly a basin of water that we may wash our hands.”

4. Although no boy appeared, and Shakabak observed

neither basin nor water, the Barmecide nevertheless began to rub his hands, as if some one held the water for him; and while he was doing this, he urged Shakabak to do the same. Shakabak by this supposed that the Barmecide was fond of fun; and as he liked a jest himself, he approached, and pretended to wash his hands, and afterwards to wipe them with a napkin held by the attendant.

Barm. "Now bring us something to eat, and take care not to keep us waiting. Set the table here. Now lay the dishes on it. Come, friend, sit down at the table here. Eat, and be not ashamed; for thou hast had no food to-day, and I know that thou art suffering from the pangs of hunger."

5. Saying these words, although nothing had been brought to eat, the Barmecide began to sit up as if he had taken something on his plate. He pretended to put it in his mouth and chew it, adding, "Eat, I beg of thee: for a hungry man thou seemest to have but a poor appetite. What thinkest thou of this bread?"

Shak. (to himself.) "Verily this is a man that loveth to jest with others. *(To the Barmecide.)* O my master, never in my life have I seen bread more beautifully white than this, or of a sweeter taste. Where didst thou procure it?"

Barm. "This was made by a slave of mine whom I purchased for five hundred pieces of gold. *(Calling aloud.)* Boy! bring us that dish, the like of which is not found among the viands of kings. Eat, O my guest! for thou art hungry, very hungry, and in absolute want of food."

6. *Shak. (Twisting his mouth about as if eating heartily.)* "Verily this is a dish worthy the table of the great Solomon."

Barm. "Eat on, my friend. Boy! place before us the lamb fattened with almonds. Now, this is a dish never found but at my table, and I wish thee to eat thy fill of it."

7. As he said this, the Barmecide pretended to take a piece in his hand, and put it to Shakabak's mouth. Shakabak held his head forward, opened his mouth, pre-

tended to take the piece, and to chew and swallow it with the greatest delight.

Shak. "O my master! Verily this dish hath not its equal in sweetness of flavour."

Barm. "Do justice to it, I pray, and eat more of it. The goose, too, is very fat. Try only a leg and a wing. Ho there, boy! bring us a fresh supply of goose."

8. *Shak.* "O no, my lord! for in truth I cannot eat any more."

Barm. "Let the dessert, then, be served, and the fruit brought. Taste these dates: they are just newly gathered, and very good. Here, too, are some fine walnuts, and here some delicious raisins. Eat and be not ashamed. We can pardon a man who is very hungry, if he eats more than is usual."

Shakabak's jaws were by this time weary of chewing nothing. "I assure thee," said he, "I have had so much already that I cannot eat another morsel of this cheer."

9. *Barm.* "Well, then, we will now have the wine. Boy, bring us the wine! Here, my friend, take this cup: it will delight thee. Come, drink to my health, and tell me if thou thinkest the wine good."

But the wine, like the dinner and dessert, did not appear. However, the Barmecide pretended to pour some out, and drink the first glass, after which he poured out another for his guest.

10. Shakabak took the imaginary glass, and first holding it up to the light to see if it was of a good bright colour, he put it to his nose to inhale its fumes; then, making a profound reverence to the Barmecide, he drank it off with every mark of keen enjoyment.

11. The Barmecide continued to pour out one bumper after another so often, that Shakabak, pretending that the wine had got into his head, feigned to be tipsy. This being the case, he raised his fist and gave the Barmecide such a violent blow that he knocked him down.

Barm. "What, thou vilest of creation! Art thou mad?"

12. *Shak.* "O my master, thou hast fed me with thy provisions, and regaled me with old wine; and thus I have become intoxicated, and committed an outrage upon thee. But thou art of too exalted a nature to be angry with me for my ignorance."

13. He had hardly finished this speech before the *Burmecide* burst into laughter. "Come," said he, "I have long been looking for a man of thy character. Let us be friends. Thou hast kept up the jest in pretending to eat; now thou shalt make my house thy home, and eat in earnest."

14. Having said this, he clapped his hands. Several slaves instantly appeared, whom he ordered to set out the table and serve the dinner. His commands were quickly obeyed, and *Shakabak* now enjoyed in reality the good things of which he had before partaken only in pretence.

Arabian Nights.

19.—The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse.

1. A country mouse, a plain, sensible sort of fellow, was once visited by a former companion of his who lived in a neighbouring city. The country mouse put before his friend some fine peas, some choice bacon, and a bit of rare old cheese, and called upon him to eat heartily of the good cheer. The city mouse nibbled a little here and a little there in a dainty manner, wondering how his host could find any pleasure in such coarse and ordinary fare.

2. In their after-dinner chat the town mouse said to the country mouse, "Really, my good friend, it surprises me very much that you can keep in such good spirits in this dismal, solitary, and dreary place. You see here no life, no gaiety, no society, in short; but go on and on in a dull, humdrum sort of way, from one year's end to another. Come now with me this very night and see with your own eyes what a gay and merry life I lead in the city."

3. The country mouse consented, and as soon as it fell dark, off they started for the city, where they arrived just at the close of a splendid supper given by the master of the house, where our town friend lived. As soon as the guests were gone, the city mouse got together a heap of dainties and placed them on a corner of the handsome carpet in the dining-room.

4. The country mouse, who had never even heard the names of half the meats set before him, was hesitating where he should begin, when the room door creaked, and a servant entered with a light. The companions ran off; but everything being soon quiet again, they returned to their repast, when once more the door opened, and the son of the master of the house came in with a great bounce, followed by his little terrier dog, who ran sniffing with great eagerness to the very spot where our friend had just been seated.

5. The city mouse was by that time safe in his hole, which he had not been thoughtful enough to show to his friend. The country mouse could find no better shelter than that afforded by a sofa, behind which he waited in fear and trembling, till quietness was again restored. The city mouse then called upon him to resume his supper, but the country mouse said, "No, no, I shall be off as fast as I can. I would rather have a crust with peace and quietness, than all your fine things in the midst of such alarms and frights as these."

Æsop's Fables.

20.—The Glove and the Lions.

1.

King Francis was a hearty king
And loved a royal sport,
And one day as his lions strove,
Sat looking on the court.

2.

The nobles filled the benches round,
The ladies by their side,
And 'mongst them Count de Lorge, with one
He hoped to make his bride.

3.

And truly 'twas a gallant thing
To see that royal show,
Valour and love and a king above,
And the royal beasts below.

4.

Ramped and roared the lions fierce,
With horrid, laughing jaws ;
They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams ;
A wind went with their paws.

5.

The bloody foam above the bars
Came whizzing through the air ;
Said Francis then, " Good gentlemen,
We're better here than there ! "

6.

De Lorge's love o'erheard the king,
A beauteous, lively dame,
With smiling lips, and sharp, bright eyes
Which always seemed the same :

7.

She thought, " the Count, my lover, is
As brave as brave can be ;
He surely would do something bold
To show his love of me !

8.

“King, ladies, lovers, all are here,
The chance is wondrous fine :
I’ll drop my glove to prove his love ;
Great glory will be mine !”

9.

She dropped her glove to prove his love,
Then looked on him and smiled ;
He bowed, and in a moment leaped
Among the lions wild.

10.

The leap was quick ; return was quick ;
He soon regained his place :
Then threw the glove, but not with love,
Right in the lady’s face !

11.

“In truth !” cried Francis, “rightly done !”
And he rose from where he sat ;
“Not love,” quoth he, “but vanity,
Sets love a task like that.”

LEIGH HUNT.

21.—Sparing an Enemy.

He who, being master of the fittest moment for crushing his enemy, magnanimously neglects it, is born to be a conqueror.

LAVATER.

§ 1. DAVID AND SAUL.

1. And it came to pass, when Saul was returned from following the Philistines, that it was told him, saying, Behold, David is in the wilderness of Engedi. Then Saul took three thousand chosen men out of all Israel, and went to seek David and his men upon the rocks of

the wild goats. And he came to the sheep-cotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to cover his feet and lie down: and while Saul slept, David and his men were remaining hidden in the inner part of the cave.

2. And the men of David said unto him, Behold, the day of which the Lord said unto thee, Behold, I will deliver thine enemy into thine hand, that thou mayest do to him as it shall seem good unto thee. Then David arose and cut off the skirt of Saul's robe privily. And it came to pass afterwards, that David's heart smote him, because he had cut off Saul's skirt. And he said unto his men, The Lord forbid that I should do this thing unto my master, the Lord's anointed, to stretch forth mine hand against him, seeing he is the anointed of the Lord. So David stayed his servants with these words, and suffered them not to rise against Saul. But Saul rose up out of the cave, and went on his way.

3. David also arose afterwards, and went out of the cave, and cried after Saul, saying, My lord the king. And when Saul looked behind him, David stooped with his face to the earth, and bowed himself. And David said to Saul, Wherefore hearest thou men's words, saying, Behold, David seeketh thy hurt? Behold, this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord had delivered thee to-day into mine hand in the cave: and some bade me kill thee; but mine eye spared thee; and I said, I will not put forth mine hand against my lord; for he is the Lord's anointed. Moreover, my father, see, yea, see the skirt of thy robe in my hand: for in that I cut off the skirt of thy robe, and killed thee not, know thou and see that there is neither evil nor transgression in mine hand, and I have not sinned against thee; yet thou huntest my soul to kill it. The Lord judge between me and thee, and the Lord avenge me of thee; but mine hand shall not be upon thee.

4. And it came to pass, when David had made an end of speaking these words unto Saul, that Saul said, Is this thy voice, my son David? And Saul lifted up his voice,

and wept. And he said to David, Thou art more righteous than I: for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. And thou hast shown this day how that thou hast dealt well with me; forasmuch as when the Lord had delivered me into thine hand, thou killedst me not. For if a man find his enemy, will he let him go well? Wherefore the Lord reward thee good for that thou hast done unto me this day. And behold, I know that thou shalt surely be king. 1 *Samuel* xxiv.

§ 2.—LURTING AND THE PIRATES.

1. The religious body of friends, sometimes called Quakers, are distinguished from other sects by their never engaging in war or resisting any kind of violence that may be offered to them. In the reign of Charles II. an English merchant-vessel, trading between London and Venice, was commanded by a Quaker; the mate or second officer, whose name was Thomas Lurting, was of the same persuasion; but the other persons on board belonged to other Christian sects.

2. The vessel, in one of its voyages homeward from Venice, was captured by Turkish pirates, ten of whom came on board of it, in order to direct its course to Africa, where these men were accustomed to sell their prisoners as slaves. The second night afterwards, when the Turkish captain was sleeping below with several of his men, Thomas Lurting persuaded the rest, one after another, to go into different cabins, that they might shelter themselves from the rain, which was falling heavily.

3. When he found them all asleep, he gathered their arms together into one place, and said to his men:—"Now, we have the Turks entirely in our power: let us not, however, hurt any of them; we shall not keep them below after we have reached Majorca." Majorca being an island that belonged to the Spaniards, he calculated upon being safe there, and upon being soon enabled to return to England.

4. In the morning, a Turk coming to the cabin-door was allowed to go on deck, where he was greatly surprised to find the vessel once more in the hands of the English crew, and not far from Majorca. Going below he communicated the fact to the rest, who were quite confounded by the news. With tears in their eyes, they entreated that they might not be sold to the Spaniards whom they knew to be cruel masters. The master and mate promised that their lives and liberties should be safe, and took measures to keep them concealed while the vessel remained in port at Majorca. The Turks were very much touched with this kindness, so different from the treatment they had designed for the English.

5. While the vessel lay in the harbour, the master of another English ship came on board, and to him they confided their secret, telling him that they would not sell their Turkish prisoners, but land them, if possible, on some part of the African coast. The stranger laughed at them for their generosity, and told them that they might get two hundred pieces of gold for each man; to which they replied that they would not sell them for the whole island.

6. Their visitor, contrary to his promise, divulged the secret, and a plot was formed amongst the Spaniards to seize the Turks. The two Quakers, hearing what was designed, instantly set sail, and, with the help of their prisoners, they succeeded in escaping pursuit. For nine days the master and mate cruised about the Mediterranean, uncertain what course to take to get quit of their prisoners, but determined not to land them in any Christian country.

7. On one occasion the Turks, in spite of the generous treatment that they had received, made an attempt to regain the command of the vessel, but were quietly put down by the master and mate. The English crew then began to grumble at the danger to which they were exposed by their superiors, who, they said, preferred the lives of Turks to their own. The vessel was, moreover,

all this time undergoing the risk of being recaptured by some other Turkish rovers. Still the master and mate adhered to their resolution of abstaining from bloodshed and from the selling of men into slavery.

8. At length, on their approaching the coast of Barbary, it came to be debated how they were to set the Turks on shore. To give them the boat for this purpose would be dangerous; for they might return in it with arms, and recapture the vessel. If sent with a portion of the crew, they might rise upon these men, and throw them into the sea. If sent in two detachments, the one first landed might raise the natives, and attack the boat on its second arrival.

9. At length Lurting himself offered to take the whole ashore at once, with the aid of two men and a boy. The captain consented to this arrangement, which was carried into effect without any accident. The Turks, on being set down on the beach, were so much reconciled to their generous captors as to ask them to go along with them to a neighbouring village where they promised to treat them liberally; but Lurting thought it more prudent to return immediately.

10. Favourable winds brought the vessel quickly to England, where the story of the captured Turks was already known. So great an interest did the forbearing conduct of the Quakers excite, that the king, the Duke of York, and several noblemen, came on board at Greenwich to see the men who could act so extraordinary a part. The king took much the same view of the case that the English captain at Majorca had taken. To Thomas Lurting he said:—"You should have brought the Turks to me"; to which the mate only made the mild reply: "I thought it better for them to be in their own country."

22.—Tea.

1. The drink, which we call tea, is now much used in all parts of the civilised world. The plant came originally

from China, where it is still grown more widely than elsewhere. It grows wild in Assam. But the wild plant was not discovered there, until the seed of the cultivated plant had been imported from China by the British Government.

2. The tea-plant stands from four to six feet in height. This at least is the height to which it is permitted to grow; for at a greater height the leaf could not be reached without difficulty. But if it is left to grow to its natural height, it becomes a tree; and it is said, that in some parts of China monkeys are trained to go up and pick the leaves from the ends of the branches.

3. The leaf of the tea-plant is from one to two inches in length. The edge is serrated, that is, it is notched like the blade of a saw or like the edge of the leaf of a rose-tree.

4. It is from the leaf of this plant that we get the drink called tea. Only the young and tender leaves are picked for this purpose; and it is after a week or two of rain that the young leaves come out. The old leaf is dry and has a harsh flavour, and cannot be rolled up. A burst of fresh leaves fit to be gathered is called a flush.

5. The kind of climate best suited to the cultivation of tea is one of heavy rain broken by intervals of hot sunshine. The combination of rain and heat, which to man is so deadly, being productive of the worst kinds of fever, is the most salutary to the life and vigour of the tea-plant.

6. The seeds of the tea-plant are sown in rows, from four to six feet apart. While the seedlings are coming up, men water them frequently during the dry months of the year, until the monsoon or rainy season sets in. Without water, during the dry months, many of the plants would die.

7. By the time the plant has reached the height of three or four feet, men begin to pluck the leaves. The plant by this time is from five to seven years old. The plucking must be sparingly done at first, as excessive plucking exhausts the vigour of a young tree, and disables it from producing good leaves in future years.

8. Within the same year there may be four or five gatherings. The first flush shows itself after the spring

showers in April or May, or in June, if these showers come later. The first gathering is generally the best in the year. The other gatherings take place at intervals, whenever the tree has had time to produce a new flush under the heat and moisture of the rainy months. After the close of these annual rains the tree is left to itself till the return of spring showers; but the ground between the plants should be well hoed in the interval.

9. The preparation of the leaves consists of the process described below. After the leaves have been gathered, they are exposed for a few hours to the air, so that they may have time to *wither*, that is, to die, but not to become dry and brittle.

10. They are then put into an iron saucer or pan, which is placed over a charcoal fire, so that they may be rapidly dried with all the juice in them. While they are in the pan they are kept constantly stirred about to prevent them from being burnt. This process is called roasting; but the pan is never allowed to get very hot, and the leaves are only partially dried at this stage.

11. After they have been roasted, they are curled and rolled by the hands of men, or by machinery. After the curling process is completed, they are again placed in a heated pan, and brought to the dry and brittle state, in which they are afterwards sold for use.

12. There are thus four stages in the manufacture of tea:—(1) the withering of the leaves by exposure to the air, (2) the first or partial roasting of the leaves, (3) the rolling and curling of the leaves, (4) the final roasting, which makes them dry and brittle and fit for use. The manufacture of tea is therefore a very simple process,—more simple in fact than that of growing the leaf.

13. Tea is sold in two different forms, which are known as Green Tea and Black Tea. Green Tea is produced by rolling and roasting the leaf as soon as it has been plucked, that is, while it is still green, and before it has been withered in the sun. Black tea is made by the more gradual process, which has been described above.

14. The great value of tea as a beverage is its stimulating power. It stimulates or excites the brain and nerves. Hence it is largely used by men who have much brain-work to do,—by students who work at nights,—and in fact by all who wish to keep their brains in a clear and active state.

15. Tea-growing is now a large and important industry in India. Tea-gardens are numerous in Sikkim, the lower slopes of Bhutan, Assam, Aracan, the Khasia hills, the Kumaon hills, the Kangra district in the Punjab, the hills of Chutia Nagpur, and the Nilgiri hills in the Madras Presidency. The first plantations were made in Assam, where they are to this day more numerous than elsewhere. Tea was not known in India till Europeans came into the country. It is now very largely grown in Ceylon.

16. Tea must always be grown on sloping ground,—never on a swampy or undrained plain: for the plant suffers much injury from water standing about its roots. It requires, as you were informed above, a hot sun and an abundance of rain. But the rain is needed for the leaf, and must not be allowed to lodge about the roots. Hence both in India and China the area selected for planting out tea-gardens consists of fertile hill tracts exposed alike to a genial heat and to a plentiful rainfall.

23.—Uberto, the Genoese.

1. At the period when the Republic of Genoa was divided between the factions of the nobles and the people, Uberto, a man of low origin, but of elevated mind and superior talents, and enriched by commerce, having raised himself to the head of the popular party, maintained for a considerable time a democratical form of government.

2. The nobles at length, uniting all their efforts, succeeded in subverting this state of things, and regained their former supremacy. They used their victory with considerable rigour. Having imprisoned Uberto, they

proceeded against him as a traitor, and thought they displayed sufficient lenity in passing a sentence upon him of perpetual banishment and the confiscation of all his property.

3. The first magistrate, by name Adorno, a man haughty in temper and proud of his high lineage, though otherwise not devoid of generous sentiments, pronounced this sentence on Uberto; and in doing so he aggravated its severity by the insolent terms in which he delivered it. "You," said he, "you, the son of a base mechanic, who have dared to trample upon the nobles of Genoa, you, by their clemency, are only doomed to shrink again into the nothingness from which you sprang."

4. Uberto received the sentence with respectful submission to the court; yet stung by the manner in which it was expressed, he could not forbear saying to Adorno, that perhaps he might hereafter find cause to repent of the language he had used to a man not less sensitive of abuse than he himself was. He then made his obeisance and retired; and after taking leave of his friends, embarked in a vessel bound for Naples, and quitted his native country without a tear.

5. He collected some debts due to him in the Neapolitan dominions, and with the wreck of his fortune went to settle on one of the islands in the Archipelago belonging to the state of Venice. Here his industry and capacity in mercantile pursuits raised him in the course of years to greater wealth than he had possessed in his most prosperous days at Genoa, and his reputation for honour and generosity equalled his fortune.

6. Among other places which he frequently visited as a merchant was the city of Tunis, which at that time was in friendship with the Venetians, though hostile to most of the other Italian states, and especially to Genoa. While Uberto was on a visit to one of the first men of that place at his country house, he saw a young Christian slave at work in irons, whose appearance excited his attention. The youth seemed oppressed with labour, to which his

delicate frame had not been accustomed, and while he leaned at intervals upon the instrument with which he was working, a sigh burst from his full heart and a tear stole down his cheek.

7. Uberto eyed him with compassion, and spoke a few words to him in Italian. The youth eagerly caught the sounds of his native tongue, and replying to his inquiries, informed him that he was a Genoese.

"And what is your name, young man?" said Uberto. "You need not be afraid of confessing to me your birth and condition."

"Alas!" he answered, "I fear my captors already suspect enough to lead them to demand a large ransom. My father is indeed one of the first men in Genoa. His name is Adorno, and I am his only son."

"Adorno!" Uberto checked himself from saying anything more aloud; but to himself he cried, "Thank Heaven! then I shall be nobly revenged."

8. He took leave of the youth, and immediately went to inquire after the pirate captain who claimed a right in young Adorno, and having found him inquired the price of his ransom. He learned that he was considered a capture of value, and that less than two thousand crowns would not be accepted. Uberto paid the sum; and causing his servant to follow him with a horse and a complete suit of handsome apparel, he returned to the youth whom he found working as before, and told him he was free. With his own hands he took off the fetters, and helped him to change his dress and mount on horseback. The youth was tempted to think it all a dream, and the flutter of emotion almost deprived him of the power of returning thanks to his generous benefactor. He was soon, however, convinced of the reality of his good fortune, by sharing the lodging and table of Uberto.

9. After staying some days more at Tunis to despatch the remainder of his business, Uberto departed homewards accompanied by young Adorno, who, by his pleasing manners, had greatly ingratiated himself with him. Uberto

kept him some time in his house, treating him with all the respect and affection he could have shown for the son of his dearest friend. At length having found an opportunity of sending him safely to Genoa, he gave him a faithful servant for a conductor, fitted him out with every convenience, slipped a purse of gold into one hand and a letter into the other, and thus addressed him :—

10. “My dear youth, I would with much pleasure detain you longer in my humble mansion ; but I am aware of your impatience to revisit your friends, and of the cruelty of which I should be guilty, if I deprived them longer than necessary of the joy they will receive in recovering you. Deign to accept this provision for your voyage and deliver this letter to your father. *He* probably may recollect somewhat of me, though you are too young to do so. Farewell ! I shall not soon forget you, and I hope you will not forget me.”

Adorno poured out the effusions of a grateful and affectionate heart, and they parted from each other with mutual tears and embraces.

11. The young man had a prosperous voyage home, and the transport with which he was again beheld by his already heart-broken parents may more easily be conceived than described. After learning that he had been captive in Tunis (for it was supposed by his parents that the ship in which he sailed had foundered at sea)—“To whom,” said old Adorno, “am I indebted for the inestimable kindness of restoring you to my arms ?” “This letter,” said his son, “will inform you.”

12. He opened it and read it as follows :—“That son of a vile mechanic, who told you that one day you might repent of the scorn with which you treated him, has the satisfaction of seeing his prediction accomplished. For know, proud noble ! that the deliverer of your only son from slavery is
The Banished Uberto.”

13. Adorno dropped the letter and covered his face with his hands, while his son was displaying in the warmest

language of gratitude the virtues of Uberto, and the truly paternal kindness he had experienced from him. As the debt could not be cancelled, Adorno resolved, if possible, to repay it. He made such powerful intercession with the other nobles, that the sentence pronounced on Uberto was reversed, and full permission given him to return to Genoa. In apprising him of this event, Adorno expressed his sense of the obligation he lay under to him, acknowledged the genuine nobleness of his character, and requested his friendship. Uberto returned to his country, and closed his days in peace, with the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens.

24.—From the Indies.

1.

“Oh, come you from the Indies, and, soldier, can you tell
Aught of the gallant Ninetieth, and who are safe and well?
Oh, soldier, say my son is safe—for nothing else I care;
And you shall have a mother’s thanks,—shall have a
widow’s prayer.”

2.

“Oh, I’ve come from the Indies, I’ve just come from the
war,
And well I know the Ninetieth, and gallant lads they are:
From colonel down to rank and file, I know my comrades
well;
And news I’ve brought for you, old dame, your Robert
bade me tell.”

3.

“And do you know my Robert now? Oh, tell me, tell
me true!
Oh, soldier, tell me word for word all that he said to you.
His very words—my own boy’s words—oh, tell me every
one!
You little know how dear to his old mother is my son!”

4.

“Through Havelock’s fights and marches the Ninetieth
were there ;
In all the gallant Ninetieth did, your Robert did his share ;
Twice he went into Lucknow, untouched by steel or ball ;
And you may bless your God, old dame, that brought him
safe through all.”

5.

“Oh, thanks unto the living God that heard his mother’s
prayer,—
The widow’s cry that rose on high her only son to spare !—
Oh, blessed be God, who turned from him the sword and
shot away !—
And what to his old mother did my darling bid you say ?”

6.

“Mother, he saved his colonel’s life, and bravely it was
done ;
In the despatch they told it all, and named and praised
your son.
A medal and a pension his,—good luck to him, I say ;
And he has not a comrade but will wish him well to-day.”

7.

“Now, soldier, blessings on your tongue !—O husband, that
you knew
How well our boy pays me this day for all that I’ve gone
through,
All I have borne and done for him the long years since
you’re dead !—
But, soldier, tell me how he looked, and all my Robert
said.”

8.

“He’s bronzed and tanned and bearded, and you’d hardly
know him, dame :
We’ve made your boy into a man, but still his heart’s the
same ;

For often, dame, his talk's of you, and always to one tune :
But there—his ship is nearly home, and he'll be with you
soon."

9.

"Oh! he is really coming home, and shall I really see
My boy again, my own boy, home? And when, when
will it be?"

Did you say soon?"—"Well, he is home; yes, mother,
he is here."

"Oh, Robert! my own blessed boy!"—"O mother, mother
dear!"

W. BENNETT.

25.—The King and the Miller: A Dialogue.

The dialogue given below is between a king of England, who had lost his way in Sherwood Forest, near Nottingham, and a miller (named John Cockle), who was one of the keepers of the forest, and whose chief duty as such was to prevent men from poaching by night, that is, from coming into the forest stealthily and shooting the king's deer.

Sherwood Forest was a private preserve of the kings of England, many of whom were passionately fond of deer-shooting. His Majesty had been out shooting one day by himself, and had lost his way in the dusk of the evening. Wandering about in the darkness, and attempting to discover the road, he finds that, although he is by rank and title a king, he is in fact no better off in such an emergency than any ordinary man. Thrown entirely upon himself, and having no courtiers, guides, or guardsmen to help him, he is much perplexed to know how he is to find his way home.

While he is thus musing, the miller, who was the king's own forest-keeper, and who had gone out as usual at night to keep away intruders, comes suddenly upon him. Not knowing who he was, he charges the king with a design to poach. This gives rise to the following dialogue:—

1. *King (to himself).* No, no; this cannot be a public

road. I am lost, quite lost. Of what advantage is it now to be a king? Night shows me no respect. I cannot see better than any other man, nor walk so well. What is a king? Is he not wiser than another man? Not without his counsellors, I plainly find. Is he not more powerful? I oft have been told so, indeed; but what now can my power command? Is he not greater and more magnificent? When seated on his throne, and surrounded by nobles and flatterers, perhaps he may think so; but when lost in a wood, alas! what is he but a common man? His wisdom knows not which is north and which is south; his power a beggar's dog would bark at, and his greatness the beggar would not bow to. And yet, how oft are we puffed up with these false attributes! Well, in losing the monarch I have found the man. [*The report of a gun is heard.*] Hark! Some villain sure is near! What would it be best to do? Will my majesty protect me? No. Throw majesty aside, then, and let manhood do it.

2. *Miller (enters).* I believe I hear the rogue. Who's there?

King. No rogue, I assure you.

Miller. Little better, friend, I believe. Who fired that gun?

King. Not I indeed.

Miller. You lie, I believe.

King (aside). Lie! lie! How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style! (*To the Miller.*) Upon my word, I do not lie.

Miller. Come, come, sir, confess; you have shot one of the king's deer, have you not?

King. No, indeed; I owe the king more respect. I heard a gun go off indeed, and was afraid some robbers or poachers might be near.

Miller. I am not bound to believe this, friend. Pray, who are you? What is your name?

King. Name?

Miller. Name! yes, name. Why, you have a name, have you not? Where do you come from? What is your business in this forest at this hour of the night?

3. *King.* These are questions I have not been used to, honest man.

Miller. Perhaps you have not, honest man; but they are questions that no honest man would be afraid to answer; so, if you can give no better account of yourself, I shall make bold to take you along with me, and place you in custody.

King. With *you*! what authority have you to take me away into custody?

Miller. The king's authority; if I must give you an account, sir. I am John Cockle, the Miller of Mansfield, one of his Majesty's keepers in this forest of Sherwood; and I will let no suspected fellow pass this way unless he can give a better account of himself than you have yet done.

4. *King (aside).* I must submit to my own authority. (*To the Miller.*) Very well, sir, I am glad to hear that the king has so good an officer; and since I find you have his authority, I will give you a better account of myself if you will do me the favour to hear it.

Miller. It's more than you deserve, I believe; but let us hear what you can say for yourself.

King. I have the honour to belong to the king as well as you, and perhaps should be as unwilling to see any wrong done him. I came down with him to hunt in this forest; and the chase leading us to-day a great way from home, I am benighted in this wood, and have lost my way.

Miller. This does not sound well. If you have been hunting, pray where is your horse?

King. I tired my horse so much that it lay down under me, and I was obliged to leave it.

Miller. If I thought I might believe this, now.

King. I am not used to telling lies, honest man.

Miller. What! do you live at court, and not lie? What are courtiers but men who live by fine speeches, most of which are falsehoods?

5. *King.* Be that as it may, I am speaking truth *now*, I assure you. To convince you of it, if you will see me safe

to Nottingham, or give me a night's lodging in your own house, here is something to pay you for your trouble [*giving him a purse*]. If that is not sufficient, I will satisfy you in the morning to your utmost desire.

Miller. Ay, now I am convinced you are a false man, a courtier : here is a little bribe offered me to-day, and a large one promised me to-morrow, both in a breath. Here, take your purse back and be hanged ; John Cockle is no courtier ; he can do what he ought without a bribe.

King. Thou art a very extraordinary man, I must own, and I should be glad to be further acquainted with thee.

Miller. Thee ! and thou ! prithee, don't thee and thou me. I believe I am as good a man as yourself, at least.

King. Sir, I beg your pardon.

Miller. Nay, I am not angry, friend ; only I don't like to be too familiar with anybody before I know whether or not he deserves it.

6. *King.* You are in the right. But what am I to do ?

Miller. You may do what you please. As you are evidently a courtier, I cannot seize you as a poacher. Hear now my decision. You are at this moment twelve miles from Nottingham, and the way lies through a thick forest. If you are resolved upon going thither to-night, I will put you on the road, and direct you as best I can ; or if you will accept of such poor entertainment as a miller can give, you will be welcome to stay all night with me ; and in the morning I shall go with you to Nottingham myself, and find out who you are.

King. And cannot you go with me to-night ?

Miller. I would not go with you to-night, though you were the king ; for if I did, I should be deserting the post which the king has entrusted to me. It is my duty to remain here during the night and watch for poachers.

King. Then I must go with you to your house.

[*Enter a Courtier in haste.*]

7. *Courtier.* Ah ! is your Majesty safe ? We have scoured the forest in search of you.

Miller. How ! Are you the king ? [*Kneels.*] Your

Majesty will pardon the ill-usage you have received. [*The King draws his sword.*] Your Majesty will not kill a servant for doing his duty too faithfully?

King. No, my good fellow. So far from having anything to pardon, I am deeply in your debt. I cannot think but so good and honest a man will make a worthy and honourable knight. Rise, Sir John Cockle, and receive this sword which you saw me draw as a badge of your knighthood and pledge of my protection; and to support your dignity as knight, and in some measure requite you for the pleasure you have given me, a thousand crowns a year shall be your revenue.

26.—History of the Postage Stamp.

1. The postage stamp was first used in London on the 10th of January 1840, and for nine years it was employed in the British Isles alone. France adopted it on the 1st of January 1849, and Germany in 1850.

2. It was a curious incident that gave rise to the idea of postage stamps. A traveller, about sixty years ago, was passing through a district in the north of England. He arrived at the door of an inn, where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand. The price demanded for the letter being a shilling, she said she had no money to pay it, although it was a letter from her brother, and sighing sadly, she returned it to the postman.

3. The traveller was a kind-hearted man. He paid the postage and handed the letter to the girl. No sooner had the postman turned his back than the girl confessed that the signs marked on the outside of the letter told her all she wanted to know; that this plan had been adopted by her brother and herself to save expense, and that the letter did not contain any writing inside.

4. The traveller, as he continued on his journey, asked himself whether a system which gave occasion for such frauds was not a vicious one.

5. Rowland Hill (that was the name of the traveller) believed that in England, where family ties are so strong, and where the spirit of commerce knows no bounds, the sending of letters was limited only by the cost of the postage, and that if the price were reduced, a great service would be rendered to the public without injury to the revenues of the country.

6. These views passed into law, and from the date above mentioned letters were circulated over the length and breadth of the British Isles for one penny. This bold scheme soon surpassed the hopes of the legislators; for in ten years the number of letters had increased five-fold. Rowland Hill became Secretary to the Postmaster-General of England, and in this capacity he aided much in working out and bringing to perfection the plans which he was the first to think of. These plans are now adopted by every civilised country in the world.

27.—The City of Singapore.

1. Few places are more interesting to a traveller from Europe than the town and island of Singapore, furnishing, as it does, examples of a variety of Eastern races, and of many different religions and modes of life. The Government, the garrison, and the chief merchants are English; but the great mass of the population is Chinese, including some of the wealthiest merchants, the agriculturists of the interior, and most of the mechanics and labourers. The native Malays are usually fishermen and boatmen, and they form the main body of the police. The Portuguese of Malacca supply a large number of the clerks and smaller merchants. The Klings of Western India are a numerous body of Mohammedans, and with many Arabs are petty merchants and shopkeepers. The grooms and washermen are all Bengalis, and there is a small, but highly respectable class of Parsee merchants. Besides these there are numbers of Javanese sailors and domestic servants, as well as

traders from Celebes, Bali, and many other islands of the Archipelago. The harbour is crowded with men-of-war and trading vessels of many European nations, and with hundreds of Malay praus and Chinese junks, from vessels of several hundred tons burden down to little fishing boats and passenger sampans; and the town comprises handsome public buildings and churches, Mohammedan mosques, Hindu temples, Chinese joss-houses, good European dwellings, massive warehouses, queer old Kling and China bazaars, and long suburbs of Chinese and Malay cottages.

2. By far the most conspicuous of the various kinds of people in Singapore are the Chinese, whose numbers and incessant activity give the place very much the appearance of a town in China. The Chinese merchant is generally a fat, round-faced man, with an important and business-like look. He wears the same style of clothing (loose white smock and blue or black trousers) as the meanest coolie, but of finer materials, and is always clean and neat; and his long tail of hair tipped with red silk hangs down to his heels. He has a handsome warehouse or shop in town, and a good house in the country. He keeps a fine horse and gig, and every evening may be seen taking a drive bareheaded to enjoy the cool breeze. He is rich; he owns several retail shops and trading schooners; he lends money at high interest and on good security; he makes hard bargains, and gets fatter and richer every year.

3. In the Chinese bazaar are hundreds of small shops, in which a miscellaneous collection of hardware and dry goods are to be found, and where many things are sold wonderfully cheap. You may buy gimlets at a penny each, white cotton thread at four balls for a halfpenny, and penknives, corkscrews, gunpowder, writing paper, and many other articles as cheap or cheaper than you can purchase them in England. The shopkeeper is very good-natured; he will show you everything he has, and does not seem to mind if you buy nothing. He bates a little in his prices, but not so much as the Klings, who almost always ask twice what they are willing to take. If you

buy a few things of him, he will speak to you afterwards every time you pass his shop, asking you to walk in and sit down, or take a cup of tea, and you wonder how he can get a living where so many rivals sell the same trifling articles. The tailors sit *at* a table, not *on* one; and both they and the shoemakers work well and cheaply. The barbers have plenty to do, shaving heads and cleaning ears; for which latter operation they have a great array of little tweezers, picks, and brushes.

4. In the outskirts of the town are scores of carpenters and blacksmiths. The former seem chiefly to make coffins and highly painted and decorated clothes-boxes. The latter are mostly gunmakers, and bore the barrels of guns by hand, out of solid bars of iron. At this tedious operation they may be seen every day, and manage to finish off a gun with a flint lock very handsomely. All about the streets are sellers of water, vegetables, fruits, soup, and agaragar (a jelly made of seaweed), who have many cries as unintelligible as those of London. Others carry a portable cooking apparatus on a pole balanced by a table at the other end, and serve up a meal of shell-fish, rice, and vegetables for two or three halfpence, while coolies and boatmen waiting to be hired are everywhere to be met with.

WALLACE'S *Malay Archipelago*.

28.—The Burial of Sir John Moore.

Sir John Moore lost his life in the battle of Corunna, which was fought between the French and English on 16th January 1809. The French were successfully kept at bay by the English, but Sir John Moore, the general, was fatally wounded and died on the battlefield. The English troops had to go on board their ships next morning. So in the night after the battle they buried their beloved general, wrapped in "his martial cloak." The following poem describes the burial scene and the thoughts suggested by it:—

1.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

2.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

3.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

4.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

5.

We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

6.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

7.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring ;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

8.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory,
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory.

C. WOLFE.

29.—Sivaji's Escape from Delhi.

1. Sivaji was the founder of the Mahratta power. His countrymen had lately distinguished themselves in a campaign, in which the Mogul and the Mahratta troops fought side by side as comrades. Sivaji was now gratified by receiving two letters from Aurangzeb, the Emperor of Delhi,—one complimenting him on his services, and the other containing great, but general promises of advancement, and inviting him to court, with a promise that he should be allowed to return to the Deccan whenever he desired. Won by these attentions, and by the cordiality with which he was treated by Jai Singh, who bore the message from the Emperor, Sivaji made over his estate to three of his chief dependants, and set off for Delhi, accompanied by his son Sambaji, and escorted by 500 chosen horse and 1000 men.

2. Aurangzeb had now an opportunity of uniting Sivaji's interest to his own by liberal treatment, and of turning a formidable enemy into a zealous servant and friend, as had been done before with so many other Hindu princes ; but his views in politics were narrow and short-sighted, and, although he could easily suppress his feelings to gain any immediate advantage, he was incapable of laying aside his prejudices, or making such full

and free concessions as might secure permanent attachment. Moreover, he despised as well as disliked Sivaji: he felt the insults offered to his religion and his dignity the more, because they came from so ignoble a hand; and he so far mistook the person he had to deal with, as to think he would be most easily managed by making him sensible of his own insignificance.

3. Accordingly, when Sivaji was about to enter Delhi, an officer of inferior rank along with Ram Singh, the son of Jai Singh, was sent by the Emperor to meet him; and his reception, when he came to court, was conducted in the same spirit of contemptuous disrespect.

4. Sivaji performed his obeisance and presented his offerings in the most respectful manner. He intended to have made his way, as usual, by suppleness and humility. But when he found he was received without notice, and placed without any distinction among officers of the third rank, he was unable any longer to control his feelings of shame and indignation. He changed colour, and stepping back behind the line of courtiers, sank to the ground in a swoon. When he came to himself, he reproached Ram Singh with the breach of his father's promises, and called on the Government to take his life, as it had already deprived him of his honour. He then retired without taking leave or receiving the honorary dress that was usually given on such occasions. Aurangzeb was not prepared for this decided conduct; he ordered Sivaji's motions to be watched, while he proposed to wait for a report from Jai Singh as to the promises that he (Jai Singh) had really made to him.

5. From this time Sivaji's whole thoughts were turned to the means of making his escape; and this was rendered every day more and more difficult by guards being posted round his residence. He applied for leave to send back his escort, with whom he said the climate of Delhi did not agree; and as this arrangement seemed to leave him more than ever in the power of the Government, it was willingly agreed to.

6. He next took to his bed on pretence of sickness, gained over some of the Hindu physicians who were allowed to attend him, and by their means established a communication with his friends without. He also made a practice of sending presents of sweetmeats and provisions to be distributed among fakirs and other holy men, Mohammedan as well as Hindu, and this accustomed his guards to the passage of the large baskets and hampers, in which those donations were conveyed.

7. At length, one evening, when he had concerted his measures with those without, he concealed himself in one of the hampers and his son in another, and was carried out unquestioned through the midst of the sentinels. His bed was occupied by a servant, and a long time elapsed before his escape was suspected. In the meantime he repaired to an obscure spot, where he had a horse posted, mounted it with his son behind him, and made the best of his way to Muttra. At this place were some of his chosen companions in assumed characters; and he himself put on the dress of a Hindu religious mendicant, shaving off his hair and whiskers, and rubbing over his face with ashes. In this disguise he pursued his journey by the least suspected roads to the Deccan, leaving his son at Muttra in charge of a Mahratta Brahman.

8. It must have required much address to elude his pursuers, before he made good his retreat to Raigarh. He reached that place on his return, nine months after his departure from Delhi.

ELPHINSTONE (*adapted*).

30.—The Chimpanzee.

1. The chimpanzee has been regarded as the nearest approach to man of any of the foot-handed animals; but between man and the chimpanzee there are some remarkable points of difference in structure. The length of the arm in the chimpanzee is such that, with his legs slightly bent, his fingers touch the ground. The hands are awkward as hands, and the feet are not adapted for easy standing or

walking. This animal is a native of the western coasts of Africa. It is readily tamed, and has attracted attention by its simple and refined manners.

2. In intelligence and kindness of disposition the chimpanzee ranks higher than any other of the foot-handed tenants of trees. In its native wilds it builds a kind of leafy nest among the boughs of the loftiest trees. This nest is made up of small branches tightly interlaced and well thatched with leaves so as to be impenetrable to water. It is generally from six to eight feet in diameter, and presents the form of a dome, so that the roof readily throws off rain. The male and the female share in the labour of building the hut; but after it is built, the female and her young ones alone occupy it, the male remaining outside, but always near at hand. The nests, in shape and manner of structure, are much like the huts of the savages who inhabit the same region. Perhaps the one may have been imitated from the other.

3. It is impossible to treat the chimpanzee like an ordinary animal. His character and general behaviour show so much humanity that men are inclined to converse with him in the same way as with their own species. In captivity he is perfectly conscious of his position, and subordinates himself willingly to the superior mental gifts and capacities of mankind, but holds himself better and higher than other animals, especially than other monkeys, paying in every instance high regard to grown-up men: he likes children also, if they do not tease and molest him. Sportive and humorous, he is fond of playing with men and other animals.

4. He is not only inquisitive, but eager to acquire knowledge, examines carefully things strange to him, and falls into an ecstasy when he has found out their purpose and learned to use them in the right way. Though he is not at all slow to understand men and things, he is nevertheless modest and humble-minded. He is seldom wilful, and never stubborn, although he claims what he believes to be due to him by right. Of variable temper, he is now good-

humoured and jolly, now sad and morose, and gives vent to his feelings as men do, but sometimes in a more excited way. The following is an extract from the diary of a German naturalist:—

5. "I was once owner of a highly educated chimpanzee. He knew all the friends of the house and all our acquaintances, and distinguished them readily from strangers. Every one treating him kindly was looked upon as a personal friend. He never felt more comfortable than when he was admitted to the family circle, and allowed to move freely about, and to open and shut doors; while his joy was boundless when he was assigned a place at the common table, and the guests admired his natural wit and practical jokes. He expressed his satisfaction and thanks to them by drumming furiously on the table.

6. "In his numerous moments of leisure his favourite occupation consisted in carefully examining every object within his reach; he lowered the door of the stove for the purpose of watching the fire, opened drawers, rummaged boxes and trunks, and played with their contents, provided the latter did not look suspicious to him. How easily suspicion was aroused in him might be illustrated by the fact that, as long as he lived he shrank with terror from every rubber ball. Obedience to my orders, and attachment to my person and to everybody caring for him, were among his cardinal virtues, and he bored me with his persistent wishes to accompany me wherever I went.

7. "He knew perfectly his time for retiring for the night, and was happy when some one of us carried him to the bedroom like a baby. As soon as the light was put out, he would jump into the bed and cover himself with the blanket, being afraid of the darkness. His favourite meal was the evening one, and he was very fond of tea, provided it was largely sweetened and mixed with rum. He sipped it from the cup, and ate the dipped slices of bread with a spoon, having been taught not to use his fingers in eating. He poured his wine from the bottle,

and drank it from the glass. A man could hardly behave better at table than did that monkey.

8. "He was especially well-mannered in company with my children, always gentle, obliging and tender, and they liked him as a good fellow and amusing playmate. When he was first introduced to my little girl, who was then six months old, he seemed perplexed, and observed her with astonishment, as if speculating whether that little bit of a creature was really a human being. At last his mind was made up: he touched her cheek with one finger, and then offered her his hand in friendship. My chimpanzee kept very little company with other animals. Like the ape species in general, he was afraid of animals bigger than himself, and despised smaller ones. He was always within reach of us, and we on our side did not make any difference between him and a man.

9. "The animal fell ill of the mumps, followed by disease of the chest. I had seen many sick chimpanzees before this, but none of them behaved as he did. I engaged two competent physicians to take charge of him. He knew them from the first day, allowed them to feel his pulse, showed his tongue, and directed the hand of the attendant doctor to the painful swelling, which had to be cut open eventually, there being danger of suffocation.

10. "The doctors would not use chloroform, having regard to the disease of the lungs, which rendered him unfit to inhale such a drug as chloroform. But fearing the chimpanzee would not keep quiet during the operation, they engaged four strong men to hold him while they applied the knife. The sick animal would not submit, however, to being held by force, but pushed the men aside, and then, without any compulsion whatever, but in compliance with the fondling words of his nurse, in whose lap he was sitting, offered his throat. The operation was performed, the ape never flinching or complaining. He felt afterwards much relieved, and expressed his gratitude by pressing fervently the hands of the physicians and kissing his nurse."

JOHANNOT (*adapted*).

31.—Tubal Cain.

1.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might
In the days when earth was young ;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright
The strokes of his hammer rung ;
And he lifted high his horny hand
On the glowing iron clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,
As he fashioned the sword and the spear.
And he sang, " Hurrah for my handiwork !
Hurrah for the spear and the sword !
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well ;
For he shall be king and lord ! "

2.

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade
As the crown of his desire ;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.
And they sang, " Hurrah for Tubal Cain,
Who hath given us strength anew !
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true ! "

3.

But a sudden change came o'er his heart
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done.
He saw that men, with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind ;

That the land was red with the blood they shed
In their lust for carnage blind.
And he said, "Alas ! that ever I made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men, whose joy
Is to slay their fellow-man."

4.

For many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding o'er his woe ;
And his hand forebore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smouldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright, courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work,
While the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang, "Hurrah for my handiwork !"
And the sparks lit the air ;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel
made !"
And he fashioned the first ploughshare.

5.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands,
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,
And ploughed the willing lands ;
And sang, "Hurrah for Tubal Cain !
Our stanch good friend is he ;
And for the ploughshare and the plough
To him our praise should be.
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord,
Though we may thank him for the plough,
We'll not forget the sword !"

CHARLES MACKAY.

32.—The Locust.

1. The locust, like the common grasshopper, belongs to the class of insects called jumpers, from their wonderful agility in springing along the ground. They owe this power to the length and peculiar formation of their hindmost legs. The most famous kind of locust is that which periodically invades Egypt, Syria, and Southern Asia, carrying desolation along with it, and often leaving famine and pestilence in its train. This locust, called Migratory by naturalists, is three or four inches in length; and its double wings, of gauze like those of the dragon-fly, measure seven or seven and a half inches when extended. It is generally of a brownish colour, varied with a pale red; and its legs, six in number, are tinged with blue.

2. Locusts begin their ravages, while they are still young and wingless. Travellers in the East describe the march of an army of young locusts as resembling the irresistible advance of a living deluge. They are as large as full-grown grasshoppers. They cover the landscape by millions on millions, so that the whole earth seems to be moving in a mass. The noise of their progress has been compared to that of a heavy shower of rain falling on a thick forest. Hunger is the impulse that drives them forward. They eat while they march, and they march that they may eat. When their appetite palls, they become sluggish, and fast till hunger returns. Then they march again, devouring every green thing in their way, and leaving gardens and hillsides as bare as a sandy desert.

3. Sometimes the people turn out of the villages, which the locusts are approaching, and attempt to stem the torrent. They dig trenches, they kindle fires, they attack them with branches of trees, they sweep them back with brushes; but all to no purpose. The trenches become filled with living locusts, the fires are smothered with dead ones, and the vast column moves on in complete ignorance

of the fate of the front ranks. As for attempting to brush away this terrible enemy, one might as well expect to sweep back the flowing tide of the ocean with a broom.

4. Even the direction of the march cannot be changed. A common instinct seems to carry them forward in one direction. They pursue their line of march with the regularity of a disciplined army. No obstacle turns them aside. When they come to a hill, they go straight over it. When they come to a house, they march up the wall on one side, across the roof, and down the wall on the other side. The hotter the weather is the faster do they advance. When the weather is cool, they prolong their stay, and if possible, do more damage. Vineyards and gardens may be as green as a meadow in the morning; long before night they are as naked and bare as a dusty road. The only way to save any garden produce is to carry flowers and vegetables into the house, and to keep doors and windows fast till the flood has gone by—which may be in three or four days.

5. The passage of a cloud of flying locusts is no less destructive, and the darkening of the air fills the mind with a vague terror. In the year 1811, a flight of locusts passed over the region around Smyrna, in Asia Minor. The air had the appearance of being filled with a dense shower of snow-flakes, only the snow was black. The noise sent forth from millions of wings as they swept along was like that of a rushing wind. A messenger, whom the Consul at Smyrna sent to a distance, crossed the flight at right angles. He rode forty miles before he got clear of the moving columns. The rate at which it passed was about seven miles an hour, and the column was three hundred feet high. For three days and three nights its dark shadow hung over the land. In the same year myriads of these insects appeared in Northern India, and effected an almost universal destruction. A dreadful famine ensued, and thousands of the population perished.

6. The famine which locusts leave behind them is caused by the destruction of pasture and the consequent

starvation of the cattle. Not a blade of grass is left in the fields over which the locusts have passed ; it is eaten down to the very roots. Pestilence often follows, especially when the march of the column is at last checked by the sea—a not uncommon occurrence. A bank of dead locusts three or four feet high has been known to extend fifty miles along the African coast. As they decay, the air becomes poisoned for miles around, and those who inhale it are seized with mortal disease.

33.—The Story of the Railroad.

1. All great inventions have small beginnings, and this is very strikingly the case with that marvellous contrivance, the railroad. We find the first hint of the railroad in the *tramways*, that is, a road for *trams* or waggons,—used two or three hundred years ago for the transportation of coal from English coal-mines.

2. In this primitive railway wooden rails were fastened lengthwise on half-buried timbers, for the purpose of keeping the cart wheels on the track. A little later the carts or cars were wheeled along on the rails themselves ; then, to prevent the wooden rails from wearing out, they were coated with iron ; and at last the rails were wholly made of that material.

3. After Watt had perfected the steam-engine, the idea of a *locomotive*, or engine that could move from place to place, began to be thought of. Several ingenious men put their wits to work to contrive a steam-carriage, and among these was Oliver Evans, an American. People thought Evans must be insane when he talked of steam-carriages, and made merry at his expense ; but he said, “Wait and see ! The time will come when passengers and goods will travel fifteen miles an hour in them.”

4. Curiously enough, in all these early experiments, the steam-carriage was made to move on common roads. The hint given by the old tramway was not taken by the

first experimenters, none of whom thought of putting his steam-carriage on a track.

5. The first trial of steam on a railroad was made on a tramway in Wales in the west of England. But all kinds of difficulties were met with, and the locomotive was but a rude machine. It moved slowly, and burned a great deal of coal; hardly any one had thought of using it for the conveyance of passengers, and the track was rough and very costly.

6. What the locomotive needed was a master-mind to make it really useful and to bring it to perfection. Such a master was George Stephenson. This great engineer was born in 1781 at a coal village near Newcastle in England.

7. As a lad George was set to work in a small way about the engine at one of the mines, and as he was not only very industrious, but very ingenious, and made himself useful to his employers in a great many ways, he was finally promoted to be an engineer and placed in charge of several workmen.

8. Although now eighteen years of age, young Stephenson was still ignorant of the alphabet. He made up his mind to learn to read; and in less than a year he could not only read very well, but write a fair hand and solve some problems in arithmetic. During the night-watches and between meal-times, young Stephenson would scrawl his letters and figures with a bit of chalk on the sides of the coal wagons of the mine. As soon as he had mastered the art of reading, he eagerly devoured all the books on engineering and mechanics that he could find. He began to see how the steam-engine could be improved; he made models of new engines in clay; and people soon began to speak of him as a skilful and inventive engineer.

9. It was in the year 1815 that Stephenson devised and built his first locomotive, and in 1821 he was appointed engineer to one of the first short English railroads. Soon after this the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company offered a prize of five hundred pounds for the best loco-

motive that could be built by a certain day. When Stephenson proposed to make an engine that would go twelve miles an hour, every one said that this was absurd, —that it could not be done. “Twelve miles an hour!” said the critic; “as well trust one’s self to be fired off on a rocket.” But when the appointed day came and the different locomotives were offered and tested, Stephenson easily carried off the prize.

10. From that day forward his right to be considered the foremost of railroad inventors was never disputed; and the myriad locomotives of the present day are in the main identical with the Stephenson locomotives of sixty years ago.

11. What magical changes have resulted from the genius and the labours of this man! The locomotive engine has changed the character of human life. It has made the globe smaller for us, and our knowledge of its countries and peoples and products vastly greater. Surely the man who perfected it deserves to be called one of the great teachers and benefactors of mankind.

34.—The Black Hole of Calcutta.

1. No part of India possesses such natural advantages both for agriculture and for commerce as Bengal. The Ganges has formed a vast plain of rich mould, which, even under the tropical sky, rivals the verdure of an English April. This great stream is at the same time the chief highway of commerce from Upper India to the sea. On its banks, and on those of its tributary waters, are the wealthiest marts, the most splendid capitals, and the most sacred shrines of India.

2. The tyranny of men had for ages struggled in vain against the overflowing bounty of nature. In spite of the Mussulman invader and of the Mahratta freebooter, Bengal was known through the East as the most fertile province of India. Its population multiplied exceedingly.

Distant provinces were nourished from the overflowing of its granaries; and the ladies of London and Paris were clothed in the delicate produce of its looms.

3. The great commercial companies of Europe had long possessed factories in Bengal. The French were settled at Chandernagore, on the Hooghly. Higher up the stream the Dutch traders held Chinsurah. Nearer to the sea the English had built Fort William. A church and ample warehouses rose in the vicinity of this fort. A row of spacious dwellings belonging to the chief agents of the East India Company lined the banks of the river; and in the neighbourhood had sprung up a large and busy native town where some rich Hindu merchants had fixed their abode. This is now the great city of Calcutta.

4. The great province of Bengal, together with Orissa and Behar, had long been governed by a viceroy, who had become virtually independent. He died in 1756, and the sovereignty descended to his grandson, a youth under twenty years of age, who bore the name of Suráj-u-Dowlah.

5. Oriental despots are perhaps the worst class of human beings, and this unhappy boy was one of the worst specimens of his class. His understanding was naturally feeble, and his temper unamiable. His education had been such as would have enervated even a vigorous intellect and perverted even a generous disposition. He was unreasonable, because nobody ever dared to reason with him; and selfish, because he had never been made to feel himself dependent on the good-will of others. Early debauchery had unnerved his body and his mind. He indulged immoderately in the use of ardent spirits, which inflamed his weak brain almost to madness. His chosen companions were flatterers sprung from the dregs of the people, and recommended by nothing but buffoonery and servility.

6. It is said that he had arrived at that last stage of human depravity, when cruelty becomes pleasing for its own sake, when the sight of pain, as pain,—where no

advantage is to be gained, no offence punished, no danger averted,—is an agreeable excitement. It had early been his amusement to torture beasts and birds; and when he was grown up, he enjoyed with still keener relish the misery of his fellow-creatures.

7. From a child he had hated the English. It was his whim to do so; and his whims were never opposed. He had also formed a very exaggerated notion of the wealth which might be obtained by plundering their settlement, Calcutta. His feeble mind was incapable of perceiving that the riches of Calcutta, had they been even greater than he imagined, would not compensate him for what he must lose, if the European trade, of which Bengal was a chief seat, should be driven by his violence to some other quarter. His short-sightedness was similar to that of the greedy man in the fable, who, in order to get many golden eggs at once, ripped open the goose that was in the habit of laying them.

8. Pretexts for a quarrel were easily found. The English, in expectation of a war with France (for these two nations were at that time seldom at peace), had begun to fortify their settlement against the French without getting special permission from the Nawab. This he chose to regard as a slight on his dignity. Another of his grievances was that a rich native, whom he longed to plunder, had taken refuge at Calcutta, and had not been delivered up. On such grounds as these Suráj-u-Dowlah marched with a great army against Fort William.

9. In Southern India the servants of the Company had been forced, through the aggressiveness and hostility of the French, to lay down their pens and become statesmen and soldiers. But those in Bengal, having had no Frenchmen or other enemies to cope with, were still mere traders, and were terrified and bewildered by the impending danger. The Governor of Calcutta, who had heard much of Suráj-u-Dowlah's cruelty, was frightened out of his wits, when the army appeared before the fort, jumped into a boat, and took refuge in the nearest ship. The military commandant

thought that he could not do better than follow the example of the Governor. So the two men, whose bravery should have been an encouragement to the rest, deserted their posts in the hour of danger.

10. The fort was taken after a feeble resistance, and great numbers of the English fell into the hands of the conqueror. The Nawab seated himself with regal pomp in the principal hall of the factory, and ordered Mr. Holwell, the first in rank among the prisoners, to be brought before him. His Highness talked about the insolence of the English, and grumbled at the smallness of the treasure which he had found; but he promised to spare their lives, and retired to rest.

11. Then was committed that great crime, memorable for its singular atrocity, and still more memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. The English captives were left at the mercy of the guards, and the guards determined to secure them for the night in the prison of the garrison, a chamber known by the fearful name of the Black Hole. Even for a single European malefactor, that dungeon would, in such a climate, have been too close and narrow. The space was only twenty feet square. The air-holes were small and obstructed. It was now the summer solstice, the season when the fierce heat of Bengal can scarcely be rendered tolerable to natives of England by lofty halls and by the constant waving of fans or punkas.

12. The number of the prisoners was one hundred and forty-six. When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking; and, being in high spirits, on account of the promise of the Nawab to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion. They soon discovered their mistake. They expostulated; they entreated; but in vain. The guards threatened to cut down all who hesitated. The captives were driven into the cell at the point of the sword, and the door was instantly shut and locked upon them.

13. Nothing in history or in fiction exceeds the horrors

which were recounted by the few survivors of that night. They cried for mercy. They strove to burst the door. Holwell, who, even in that extremity, retained some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the jailors. But the answer was, that nothing could be done without the Nawab's orders,—that the Nawab was asleep, and that he would be angry if anybody woke him. At length the tumult died away in low gaspings and moanings.

14. The day broke. The Nawab had slept off his debauch, and permitted the door to be opened. But it was some time before the soldiers could make a lane for the survivors, by piling up on each side the heaps of corpses on which the burning climate had already begun to do its loathsome work. When at last a passage was made, twenty-three ghastly figures, such as their own mothers would not have known, staggered one by one out of the charnel house. A pit was instantly dug. The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung into it promiscuously, and covered up.

15. But these things, which, after the lapse of more than eighty years, cannot be told or read without horror, awakened neither remorse nor pity in the bosom of the savage Nawab. He inflicted no punishment on the murderers. He showed no tenderness to the survivors. Some of them, indeed, from whom nothing was to be got, were suffered to depart; but those from whom it was thought that anything could be extorted were treated with execrable cruelty.

16. Holwell, unable to walk, was carried before the tyrant, who reproached him, threatened him, and sent him up the country in irons, together with some other gentlemen who were suspected of knowing more than they chose to tell about the treasures of the Company. These persons, still bowed down by the sufferings of that great agony, were lodged in miserable sheds, and fed only with grain and water, till at length through the intercessions of the female relations of the Nawab their release was granted them.

17. Such was the terrible disaster of the Black Hole. It was this which led to the conquest of Bengal by the English. To avenge the cruelty of the Nawab and recover the fort which he had seized, Clive sailed from Madras with a small, but determined force. He landed at one of the mouths of the Ganges in December, and on the 2nd January 1757 he gained the great victory of Plassy, which shattered the power of Suraj-u-Dowlah and laid the foundation of the British Empire in India.

MACAULAY (*adapted*).

35.—The Ladder of St. Augustine.

1.

Saint Augustine ! well hast thou said
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.

2.

All common things, each day's events
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

3.

The low desire, the base design
That makes another's virtues less,
The revel of the ruddy wine,
And all occasions of excess ;

4.

The longing for ignoble things ;
The strife for triumph more than truth ;
The hardening of the heart, that brings
Irreverence for the dreams of youth ;

5.

All thoughts of ill ; and evil deeds
That have their root in thoughts of ill ;
Whatever hinders or impedes
The action of the nobler will ;

6.

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain,
In the bright fields of fair renown,
The right of eminent domain.

7.

We have not wings, we cannot soar ;
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

8.

The mighty pyramids of stone,
That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
When nearer seen and better known,
Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

9.

The distant mountains, that uprear
Their solid bastions to the skies,
Are crossed by pathways, that appear
As we to higher levels rise.

10.

The heights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight ;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upwards in the night.

11.

Standing on what too long we bore
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes,
We may discern, unseen before,
A path to higher destinies.

12.

Nor deem the irrevocable past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wrecks at last
To something nobler we attain.

LONGFELLOW.

36.—Alfred the Great.

1. England had long been disturbed by the invasion of the Danes or Northmen, who were the same people that the French called Normans. They landed on various parts of the coast, burned the towns, robbed and murdered the people, and were even daring enough to break open monasteries for the sake of plunder. The nobles were obliged to keep their vassals constantly armed against them; but it was not in their power to remedy the evil. The pirates came in such vast numbers, that no one nobleman could muster a force strong enough to oppose them, and no one dared to go to the aid of another, because by his doing so his own family and property must in the meantime be left unprotected.

2. Things were in this state in the year 871, when Alfred, at the age of twenty, became king of England. He was a prince of remarkable talent and virtue, brave in war, a wise legislator, fond of learning, and withal possessed of a most amiable disposition. Such a monarch as this could not fail to be a blessing to the country, and so he proved; yet, when he was twelve years old, he knew not how to read. It is said that his ambition to attain this accomplishment was excited by the following circumstance.

3. His mother had a book of Saxon poetry, the pages of which were illustrated in a splendid manner, and the verses of a nature to delight a youthful hero who was looking forward to the time when he should be a man, able to distinguish himself in battle. Alfred and his brothers stood round the queen, as she read aloud to them from the admired volume, which she promised to give to the one who should first learn to read it; and although Alfred was the youngest, he won the prize. Such was the beginning of the studies of this renowned prince, who afterwards went to Rome to complete his education, and became one of the best scholars of his time.

4. During the first year of his reign he was entirely occupied in fighting against the Danes, who were now carrying on a regular warfare in England, with the view of making a complete conquest of the country; but they were at length defeated, and consequently forced to betake themselves once more to their own land. Some of the particulars of this war are so very interesting that I shall relate them.

5. After several unsuccessful battles the young king was deserted by so many of his soldiers, that he was left almost alone, and was obliged to disguise himself in order to escape being made prisoner by the Danes, who were searching for him in all directions. Destitute of food and lodging, he applied to a cowherd for employment, and was engaged to look after the cows—a singular occupation for the king of a great nation. Nevertheless, he performed his humble duties to the best of his ability, so that no one had the least suspicion of his rank.

6. Here, while the Danes sought him far and wide, he was left alone one day by the cowherd's wife, to watch some cakes which she put to bake upon the hearth. Being at work upon his bow and arrows, with which he hoped to punish the false Danes when a brighter time should come, and thinking deeply of his poor unhappy subjects whom they chased through the land, his noble mind forgot the cakes, and they were burnt. "What!" said the cowherd's

wife, who scolded him well when she came back, and little thought she was scolding the king, "you will be ready enough to eat them by and by, and yet you cannot watch them, you idle dog!"

7. At length his enemies concluded he was dead, and left off seeking him, when he quitted the service of the cowherd, and collected around him a few of his most faithful friends, with whose help he built and fortified a castle in a wild, desolate spot, where it was not likely to be easily discovered.

8. Here they concealed themselves for a long while, now and then going out to watch for straggling parties of Danes, whom they surprised and defeated. Having gained several small victories in this way, the king began to think of preparing for a battle; but before he ventured on so bold a measure, he wished to ascertain the strength of the enemy.

9. It is said that, instead of trusting to the reports of others, he went himself, in the disguise of a wandering minstrel, into the Danish camp, and was admitted to the presence of the chiefs. They were quite delighted with his performance on the harp, and made him partake of their good cheer, being entirely unaware of the real quality of their guest.

10. Alfred soon discovered that the Danes thought of little but feasting and amusement. He resolved, therefore, to attack them suddenly while they were thus unprepared, and sent messengers to all the English nobles on whose fidelity he could rely, desiring them to assemble secretly and speedily, with their vassals, in Selwood Forest.

11. The summons was joyfully obeyed; for most of his subjects, as well as his enemies, had believed that he was dead. The chiefs armed their followers, and led them to the spot, to await the arrival of their monarch, whose appearance was greeted with long and loud cheers. To be brief, the war was renewed, the Danes were completely routed, and Alfred was happily restored to the throne.

CHARLES DICKENS.

NOTES.

The book referred to under the name *Mid. Gram.* in these Notes is that called *Idiom and Grammar for Middle Schools* in Macmillan's English Grammar Series. The sign § stands for paragraph, and p. denotes page.

1.—The Banyan or Sacred Tree of India.

1. Majestic. Stately.

Marvels. Wonderful objects.

The vegetable world. This is a collective phrase for everything in nature that springs from the soil and vegetates. It is sometimes called the vegetable kingdom.

Crêvices. Cracks, fissures, clefts.

There is sufficient moisture.

"Is" is here used in the sense of existence, and not as a verb of Incomplete Predication. See *Mid. Gram.* p. 213 (a). It is preceded by the introductory adverb "there," because it has its subject placed after it instead of before it. *Mid. Gram.* § 29.

Sufficient. Sufficient to make the seed sprout.

Germinate. Sprout.

Rootlets. On the diminutive suffix "let," see *Mid. Gram.* § 463.

Where. This Relative adverb is here used in a Continuative, and not in a Restrictive sense. It is equivalent to "and there." *Mid. Gram.* § 164.

A. Its seeds are carried by the winds—*Principal clause.*

B. Or (its seeds) are dropped by birds in the crevices of rocks—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. Or (its seeds are dropped) even in buildings—*Co-ord. to A + B.*

D. Or (its seeds are dropped) on trees—*Co-ord. to A + B + C.*

E. And they germinate—*Co-ord. to A + B + C + D.*

F. When there is sufficient moisture—*Adv. clause to E.*

G. And (they) send rootlets downwards to the earth—*Co-ord. to E.*

H. Where they secure a permanent foothold—*Co-ord. to G.*

Enlarges. Increases in size; gets bigger and bigger. The verb is here Intransitive, through the omission of the Reflexive pronoun as object. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

Eventually. Sooner or later; some day or other; ultimately.

Which gave, etc. Point out the Direct and Indirect objects to this verb.

2. The banyan. The Definite article is here used, not to point out any particular banyan tree, but to denote banyan trees in general. This is one of the uses of the Definite article. *Mid. Gram.* § 118.

From sixty to a hundred, etc. The full construction would be: "A height that varies from sixty to a

hundred feet being the maximum." This is the absolute construction, and therefore "height" understood is in the Nominative case. "Maximum" is the complement to the verb "being."

A hundred. Show why "sixty" is an adjective, and "hundred" a noun. See *Mid. Gram.* § 101. ("Hundred" is a noun in the singular number, because it is preceded by the indefinite article; and the preposition "of" is understood after it. "Sixty" is a numeral adjective).

Very much like. In a manner very much like that of other trees; almost in the same way as other trees. "Like" is here used adverbially, and is qualified by the adverb "much," which is itself qualified by the adverb "very."

Developing. Producing or bringing out by degrees.

Domelike. Shaped like the dome of a building. A dome is a structure shaped like a hemisphere, but tapering upwards from the centre, built on some tower or on some high part of the building to which it belongs.

Smooth and glossy and of a bright green. Here are three complements to the verb "are." The prepositional phrase "of a bright green" can be coupled with the foregoing adjectives by the conjunction "and," because they do the same work in the sentence, both being complements to the same verb.

Foliage. A Collective noun. On the collective force of the suffix "age," see *Mid. Gram.* § 462.

Underbrush. The short shrubs and herbs that grow under tall trees.

Insipid. Flavourless, tasteless.

3. Its singular propensities. Its peculiar tendencies or proclivities. The word "propensity" is usually applied to persons or other animals, and not to inanimate things.

Its arms. Its branches.

Horizontally. Towards the horizon, laterally, sideways: the opposite of "vertically," or upwards.

Do not stop growing. Do not cease growing or to grow. "Stop" is here an Intransitive verb of Incomplete Predication, and "growing" is its complement.

At the end of these fibres. This phrase qualifies "rootlets," as an adjective would do. See *Mid. Gram.* § 114 (6).

Strike into the ground. Force themselves into the ground. Here the Reflexive pronoun "themselves" is omitted, and hence the verb "strike" has become Intransitive. See *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

Effectual support. A support sufficient to hold up the weight of the overhanging branch.

Over-weighted. Too heavy to bear its own weight. The word "over" used as a prefix generally denotes some kind of excess. *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

Like a bridge. On the objective case of nouns after "like," see *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

A pier. The solid block of masonry by which the arched or level span of a bridge is supported at either end.

Lateral. This word is the Latin form of the adjective to the noun "side."

Previous ones. "Ones" is here not a Demonstrative adjective, but a Demonstrative pronoun, since it is used as a substitute for the noun "stems." *Mid. Gram.* § 149.

Surpass. Grow to a larger size than.

A colonnade. A series or succession of pillars placed at regular intervals apart and supporting some kind of roof. This noun is the Collective form of the noun "column."

Living rafters. "Living rafters" means rafters made of living wood in contrast with the rafters or beams

of sawn timber, by which ordinary roofs are supported.

Canopy. Literally the awning of a tent. The word is here used metaphorically for the foliage that does the work of an awning.

Perennial. The banyan is an ever-green, that is, it does not cast its leaves in one particular season of the year, but continues green all through the year. "Per" means through, and "annus" means year. Trees which cast their leaves at some particular season are called "deciduous."

4. Measures 1500 feet. Is 1500 feet in perimeter when it is measured. Here the verb "measures," though it is Active in form, is used in a Passive sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 195 (a). The complement to the verb "measures" is the phrase "1500 feet," and "feet" is an adverbial objective of space. *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

Circuit. Perimeter; not quite the same as circumference, since the word "circumference" implies an exact circle.

Whose. This is usually the Possessive form for men or other animals. But it can sometimes stand for inanimate things as it does here.

Number three hundred and fifty-four. Amount to three hundred and fifty-four, when they are numbered or counted. Here the verb "number," though Active in form, is used in a Passive sense. See *Note* on "measures."

Thousands of birds. Here "thousands" is a Noun, since it is in the Plural number, and is followed by the preposition "of." In the Singular number the "of" is omitted; as "a thousand (of) men." *Mid. Gram.* § 101.

Used to encamp. Were accustomed to halt on march.

5. Entertained. Received and banqueted his guests.

Tiger-hunting. This is a form of compound, in which the noun is

the object to the verb or participle following.

Drawing-rooms. Rooms fitted out with couches, tables, chairs, etc., for rest and conversation.

Dining-rooms. Rooms fitted out for the purpose of dining.

Including. This is an example of an Impersonal absolute participle. *Mid. Gram.* § 399. *Note 2.* Some noun or pronoun is understood before it, such as "we including," "if we include."

The retinue. The train of attendants by whom the king is accompanied is called the "retinue."

Easily sheltered them all. Gave ample shelter to all of them and without any crowding.

The glow and flush. The heat and glare.

The fierce sun. The blazing sun. Such an adjective as "fierce" is more properly applied to men or other animals; sometimes, however, it is applied to inanimate things.

Sipped. Drank in small quantities at a time.

Sherbet. The juice of fruit mixed with water, and flavoured with sugar, etc.

Glinted. Peeped, glanced, threw glimpses of light.

6. Not to be matched. Not to be equalled. This is the Gerundial Infinitive, qualifying the noun "fig-tree."

In a country. The country here referred to is India.

To produce. For the purpose of producing.

The most striking. The most astonishing.

Luxuriant. Profuse, exuberant in growth.

Porus. This is the name that was given by the Greeks to the great Indian Raja who encountered Alexander the Great on his invasion of the Punjab. What his real name was is unknown.

Squadron of elephants. "Squadron" usually means a body of cavalry; here, however, instead of horse or cavalry, the squadron was one of elephants, that is, of men who fought from elephants.

Phalanx. Alexander devised the plan of forming his troops into a solid square or oblong, which was called a phalanx.

Saving, falling. Both of these words are Gerunds and not Participles, since neither of them qualifies a noun.

The world's conqueror. Alexander the Great. He is called the world's conqueror, because he subdued not only the whole of Greece and other countries contiguous to Greece, but also the whole of the Persian empire. These were then the best known and the most civilised parts of the world. Rome had not then risen to much importance.

7. As sacred. In the character of sacred.

It is a singular fact, etc. Here "it" has reference to the clause "that some of the banyan trees, etc., were in existence." *Mid. Gram.* § 151 (c).

The act of Sati. The act of burning herself alive with the corpse of her husband. The word "Sati" properly means a good woman, especially one who has performed the act in question.

Tenfold. This kind of Numeral is called Multiplicative. See *Mid. Gram.* § 96.

Phenomenon. A strange or remarkable fact.

The departed soul. The soul of the woman who had burnt herself alive. Here the past participle of an Intransitive verb is used to qualify a noun. *Mid. Gram.* § 242 (b).

Offerings of rice. The place where Sati was performed was considered sacred, and the survivors

were wont to bring offerings of rice, etc., to the spot, and place them on the ground. Such offerings were picked up by birds, which brought in their beaks a seed of the banyan tree and dropped it on this spot.

Congenial soil. Soil fitted to receive it and make it grow. The soil is fertilised by the ashes of the funeral pyre, and is therefore called "congenial" or "fertile."

WORDS.

1. **Majestic.** Majesty, magnify, major, magnitude, maximum.
Marvels. Marvel (*verb* or *noun*), marvellous, marvellously.
Seeds. Sow, seed, seedling.
Dropped. Drop (*verb* or *noun*), drip, dripping.
Sufficient. Suffice, sufficiently, sufficiency.
Moisture. Moist, moisten, moisture.
Germinate. Germ, germinate.
Secure. Secure (*adj.* or *verb*), securely, security.
Eventually. Event, eventual, eventually, eventuate.
Destroy. Destroy, destruction, destructive.
Life. Live (*verb*), live (*adj.*), lively, liveliness, alive (*adv.*)
Nourishment. Nourish, nurse, nourishment, nutriment, nutritious.
2. **Rarely.** Rare, rarely, rarity, rarity.
Height. High, highly, height, heighten, highness.
Years. Year, yearly, annual (Latin form).
Head. Capital (Latin form).
Shade. Shade (*noun* or *verb*), shady, shadow, fore-shadow (*verb*).
Effectually. Effect, effective, effectual, efficient, efficacious.
Produces. Produce' (*verb*),

- pro'-duce (*noun*), prod'-uct, product'-ive.
- Abundance.** Abound, abundant, abundance, abundantly.
- Medicinal.** Medicine, medicate, re-medy.
3. **Singular.** Single (*adj.* or *verb*), singular, singularly.
- Fixed.** Fix, fixture, fixity, fixedness, fixedly.
- Flowing.** Flow, flood, flux, fluent, fluid.
- Direction.** Direct (*verb* or *adj.*), directly, directness, direction.
- Lateral.** Side (English *noun*), lateral (Latin *adj.*)
- New.** Novel, novice, novitiate, re-new, re-novate.
- Process.** Pro-ceed' (*verb*), pro'-ceeds (*noun*), procedure, proceeding, procession.
- Continues.** Continual, continuous, continuation.
- Presents.** Pre-sent' (*verb*), pres'-ent (*noun*).
- Appearance.** Appear, apparent, appearance, apparition.
4. **Measures.** Measure (*noun* or *verb*), measurable.
- Number.** Number (*noun* or *verb*), numeral, numerical, e-numerate.
- Exceed.** Excess, exceeding, excessive, exceedingly, excessively.
- Wonderful.** Wonder (*verb* or *noun*), wonderful, wonderfully.
- Princes.** Prince, princess, princely, principal, principle, principality.
- Encamp.** Encampment, camp.
5. **King.** Kingly; royal, regal (Latin forms).
- Expedition.** Expedite, expeditious, expedition, expedient.
- Including.** Include, inclusion, inclusive, enclose, enclosure.
- Retinue.** Retain, retainer, retention, retentive.
- Watched.** Watch (*verb* or *noun*), watchful.
- Movements.** Move, movement, motion, motive.

Night. Nocturnal, benighted, nightly.

6. **Luxuriant.** Luxury, luxuriate, luxuriant, luxurious.

Saving. Save (*verb*), save (*preposition*), safe, safely, safety, saviour.

Dominion. Domain, domineer, pre-dominant.

7. **Acts.** Act (*verb* or *noun*), active, action, agent.

Fact. Faction, factor, effect.

Committed. Commit, committee, commission, commissioner.

Reverence. Revere, reverent, reverential, reverence, reverently.

Explanation. Explain, explanatory, explanation.

Speedily. Speed (*verb* or *noun*), speedy, speedily.

2.—Lines on the Banyan Tree.

They tell us. Here the Demonstrative "they" is used in an indefinite sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (a).

Of an Indian tree. Concerning or about an Indian tree. The preposition "of" in this sense is very commonly used after the verb "tell."

Howsoe'er. Howsoever, however much. This has the force of a conjunction of contrast. *Mid. Gram.* § 291 (f).

May tempt. May endeavour to induce; may invite or entice.

To wander free. To wander freely. On the substitution of an adjective for an adverb, see *Mid. Gram.* § 389.

Far better loves to, etc. Shows a marked preference for bending, etc.

That dear earth. Here the earth is regarded as the dear or beloved mother of the banyan tree.

A. They tell us of an Indian tree—
Prin. clause.

B. Which far better loves to bend

its arms downwards again to that dear earth—*Adj. clause to A.*

C. Howsoever the sun may tempt its boughs to wander free and shoot and blossom far and wide—*Adverb clause to B (loves).*

D. From which the life first had birth—*Adjective clause to C (earth).*

E. That bill- its grateful being—*Adjective clause to D (life).*

F. And (that) warms (its grateful being)—*(6-ord. to E.*

Grateful being. "Grateful" is a transferred epithet: it is the tree itself which is supposed to be grateful to mother earth, not the being or existence of the tree.

'Tis thus. It is thus: in the very same way. The use of "it is" gives more emphasis to "thus." *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (c).

Though wooed. Though I may be wooed, solicited, or begged by flattering friends to accompany them.

Fed. Sustained, and hence puffed up.

If fame it be. Here the use of the Subjunctive mood implies doubt. *S. Mid. Gram.* § 230 (4).

This heart. The Demonstrative "this" here denotes possession.

Instinct. Natural propensity or inclination; such as filial affection, the love of a child for its mother.

Paraphrase. As the banyan tree, however much it may be tempted by the sun and by a cloudless sky to send out its boughs far and wide, prefers to send its fibres downwards again to that dear earth from which it first drew its life; so would I, however much I might be enticed by flattering friends or puffed up with fame (if fame it can be called), return again to thee, my own dear mother, led back to thee by the unerring instinct of filial love.

WORDS.

Tell. Tale (*noun*), tell (*verb*).

Sun. Sunny, solar (Latin form).

Sky. Sky (English), ethereal (Latin form).

Tempt. Tempt, tempter, temptation, temptingly, at-tempt.

Blossom. Blossom (*verb*), blossom (*noun*).

Wide. Wide, widely, width, widen.

Dear. Dear, dearly, dearth, endear, darling.

Warms. Warm (*verb*), warm (*adjective*), warmth, warmly.

Birth. Bear, birth, bier.

Friends. Friend, friendly, friendship, befriend.

Heart. Hearty, dis-hearten, cordial (Latin form).

3.—The Inchcape Rock.

1. **No stir in the air.** The verb "there was" is understood: "There was no stir in the air." "Stir" here means movement.

Still. Motionless.

From heaven. From the sky or atmosphere.

Steady. Moving evenly along; not rocked up and down by the waves.

2. **The Inchcape Rock.** This is a dangerous group of rocks standing out in the sea some twenty miles from the coast of Forfarshire, Scotland. A lighthouse now stands upon it to warn mariners by its light against coming too near during the night. But before lighthouses were known, an abbot who lived on the coast (called the Abbot of Aberbrothock), had fixed a bell-buoy in the water; and this bell by its ringing answered the same purpose as the lighthouse did by its light. But if the sea was perfectly calm, and there were no waves to set the bell in motion, the bell-buoy was of course useless.

So little. "Little" is here an Adverb. The waves rose and fell to such a slight extent that they did not move the bell on the buoy.

Rose, fell. Give the causal forms of the verbs "rise" and "fall." *Mid. Gram.* § 186.

3. Abbot. The head man of a monastery.

Buoy. A buoy is a float or floating object that is made to float on the surface of the water, but is moored to the bottom to mark some position on the water. A bell-buoy is a large buoy to which a bell is attached, to be rung by the motion of the waves.

Its warning rung. Rang its ring or note of warning. "Ring" is an Intransitive verb; but, like most other Intransitive verbs, it can take a Cognate object. The Cognate object in this place belongs to the class (c) described in *Mid. Gram.* § 183. In prose the past tense of "ring" is "rang," not "rung"; but in poetry "rung" can also be used.

4. Was hid. Was hidden from view.

By the surge's swell. By the swelling waves. Show that such a possessive as "surge's" would be inappropriate in prose. *Mid. Gram.* §§ 63, 64.

The rising or swelling waves near the land, where the water is shallow, is called a surge. By such waves the rock was often hidden from view. But whenever it was thus hidden from view by waves, the bell from the same cause rang all the louder.

They knew, etc. They knew that they were in the neighbourhood of the perilous rock.

5. Was shining gay. Was shining bright. "Gay" is here an Adverbial adjunct to the verb "shining." *Mid. Gram.* § 306 (b).

Wheeled around. Flew round

and round, making a circle in the air.

6. The ocean green. In a bright sun the colour of the ocean is of a glistening green; at such a time the buoy would look like a darker speck.

Sir Ralph the Rover. This Ralph was a sea-robber or pirate: he is called the Rover because he was in the habit of making distant excursions in search of plunder.

Walked his deck. Walked up and down the deck of his ship.

7. Cheering. Exhilarating, promoting cheerfulness.

Whistle. Why is the "to" omitted before this Infinitive? *Mid. Gram.* § 233 (a).

To excess. To an excessive or unusual degree.

Was wickedness. Was malicious, prompted by a wicked purpose. He was delighted at the thought of cutting the bell off the buoy, and thus plaguing or annoying the Abbot who had placed it there.

8. Put out the boat. Lower the boat from the ship and put it out on the water.

Plague. Annoy, give pain to. He desired to plague the Abbot, because the good name of the Abbot was a reproach to his own bad life.

9. Is lowered. Is let down into the sea from the ship.

Bent over. Leaned over, bent himself over. The Reflexive pronoun has been omitted after "bent," and hence the verb has become in this place Intransitive. See *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

The Inchcape float. The buoy referred to already.

10. Down sunk. For the sake of emphasis, and to denote the suddenness of the fall of the bell, the adverb "down" is placed first. *Mid. Gram.* § 414 (b). Usually the adverb is placed after an Intransitive verb.

"Sunk" can be used in poetry as the past tense of "sink." In prose "sank" is used.

Quoth Sir Ralph. "Quoth" means "said"—commonly used in poetry, and always placed before its subject instead of after it. *Mid. Gram.* § 416 (f) and p. 219 (11).

Won't. Will not.

11. He scoured the seas. He swept the seas in search of plunder.

For many a year. For several years in succession. On the explanation of "many a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 100 (a).

Rich with plundered store. Enriched with booty.

Scotland's shore. The coast of Scotland. In prose "Scotland's" would not be used, since the possessive form is not given to the names of countries unless the country is personified. *Mid. Gram.* §§ 63, 64.

12. Haze. Mist, fog.

Hath blown a gale. Here "gale" is the Cognate object to the Intransitive verb "hath blown." *Mid. Gram.* § 183 (b). A rough wind at sea is called a gale, as distinct from a wind at land.

All day. Adverbial Objective. *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

13. The dawn. This word usually denotes the rising sun; but it is here applied to the first appearance of the moon.

14. Can'st hear? Can'st thou hear?

The breakers. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a rock or a sand-bank, is called a breaker.

Roar. Why is the "to" omitted before this verb? *Mid. Gram.* § 233 (a).

Methinks. On this impersonal verb, see *Mid. Gram.* p. 220.

We should be near the shore. From the sound of the breakers, we could be, and probably we are, near the shore. "Should" here

denotes inference. *Mid. Gram.* p. 214 (c).

Now. This does not here denote time. It is here a Cumulative conjunction. *Mid. Gram.* § 289 (d).

Where we are. This clause is the object to the verb "tell."

I wish I could hear. I wish that I could hear.

15. They drift along. They are carried along by the current of the waves.

Strikes. Here the verb, though properly Transitive, has become Intransitive through the omission of the Reflexive pronoun. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

A shivering shock. A shock which made the vessel shiver or tremble from end to end.

Mercy. An exclamatory or interjectional phrase. May God have mercy!

Summary.—A bell-buoy had been fastened by the Abbot of Aberbrothock to some dangerous rocks off the coast of Scotland. The ringing of this bell, caused by the motion of the waves, was a warning to seamen to keep clear of the rocks, and all men blessed the Abbot for his kind and thoughtful act. But there was a certain pirate, called Ralph the Rover, who was jealous of the Abbot's good name, whilst he himself was cursed by every one for his evil deeds. So in order "to plague the Abbot," and cause men to bless his name no longer, he cut the bell off the float or buoy; and it immediately sank to the bottom of the sea. The same pirate, after this mischievous act, left the neighbourhood of that coast, and, after having enriched himself with plunder, was returning with his ship to Scotland. But as he neared the shore on a dark evening, his own ship dashed against the very rock from which he had removed the bell, and he and his men perished.

"They who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind."

WORDS.

1. **Sea.** Marine, maritime (Latin forms).
Ship. Naval (Latin form).
Still. Still (*adjective*), still (*verb*), stillness.
Received. Receipt, reception, receptive, receptacle.
2. **Sign.** Sign (*noun* or *verb*), signet, signal, signally, signify; en-sign.
Flowed. Flow (*noun* or *verb*), flood, flux, fluid, fluent, fluently.
4. **Perilous.** Peril, perilous, imperil.
5. **Joyful.** Joy, en-joy, joyful, joyfully.
7. **Mirth.** Mirthful, merry, merrily.
9. **Lowered.** Low, lowly, lower.
11. **Rich.** Riches, rich, richly, enrich.
13. **Moon.** Lunar (Latin form).
15. **Strike.** Strike, stroke, striking, strikingly.

4.—Governor of Havannah.

1. **At war.** In a state of war. This phrase is the complement to the verb "are."

Thinks itself entitled, etc. Considers itself justified in doing, etc.; claims the right to do, etc.

Each other's territories. Why is "each other" here more appropriate than "one another"? *Mid. Gram.* § 111.

To fight and plunder. Gerundial Infinitives. The verb "plunder," though properly Transitive, is here used Intransitively, because no object in particular is thought of in connection with it. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (a).

Fit out. Equip, make ready.

That can be found. Here the antecedent to "that" is vessel. Why is "that" here appropriately used for "which"? Because the Relative has a Restrictive, and not a Continuative sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 164.

The parties. The two sides which take part in the war.

Magnanimous. High-minded; noble-minded.

Indeed. In truth.

An enemy in distress. Here the phrase "in distress" qualifies the preceding noun as an adjective would do. *Mid. Gram.* § 114 (6).

2. **War with Spain.** Here the preposition "with" means *against*. This is an ambiguous preposition. Sometimes it means on the same side with another; as, "The French are friends with the English." Sometimes it means on the opposite side; as, "The French fought with (against) the English." *Mid. Gram.* § 284.

The Elizabeth. The ship called Elizabeth.

Cargo. Merchandise placed in a ship is called cargo.

Sprung a leak. Started or commenced a leak. The verb "spring" is here used in a Causal or Transitive sense.

While on her voyage. While she was on her voyage. On the omission of the verb "to be" after "whilst" and other conjunctions, see *Mid. Gram.* § 322.

Ran the vessel. On the Causal or Transitive use of the Intransitive verb "ran," see *Mid. Gram.* § 185.

Port. Harbour, a place where ships come to land.

Prisoners of war. Men who in time of war have been taken captive by the enemy are called prisoners of war, as distinct from men who have been made prisoners for some crime.

A prize. A ship captured at sea in time of war is called a prize.

3. **Went ashore.** Went on shore.

The prefix "a" is a shortened form of "an." *Mid. Gram.* § 274 (6).

To deliver her up. This is a Gerundial Infinitive; "up" can be considered as part of the verb "deliver."

Severely used. Roughly treated.

To his great surprise. The preposition "to" is here used in the sense of effect or result. *Mid. Gram.* § 276 (4). He was greatly surprised, when the governor refused to seize either the men or the vessel.

Had you come. If you had come. When the "if" is omitted (which is very common) the auxiliary verb always stands first in the conditional clause. For other examples of this, see *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (3).

Said he. Whenever the clause of the reporting verb is thrust into the middle of a Direct narration, the subject is almost always placed after the verb. *Mid. Gram.* § 416 (f). The sentence might be changed into the Indirect form of narration in the following way:—

He told him that, if they had come with hostile intentions, they would have been a fair prize; but that since they had come only as distressed mariners, humanity commanded him to succour them instead of injuring them. He further told them that they were at liberty to repair their vessel in the Spanish port, and traffic so far as might be necessary to enable them to pay their charges, and that they might then depart as freely as any of the Spanish vessels.

With hostile intentions. For purposes of attack.

A fair prize. A legitimate prize.

Only as distressed mariners. Here the adverb "only" qualifies the phrase "as distressed mariners": in the character of distressed mariners.

Humanity. Humane feeling; the kindness which one man can claim from another.

To succour you. To come to your assistance.

You are at liberty. You have full permission.

Traffic. Trade with your merchandise.

Your charges. The charges incurred in port dues and in repairing the vessel.

A. You are at liberty to repair your vessel in our port—
Principal clause.

B. And (you are at liberty to) traffic so far—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. As may be necessary to enable you to pay your charges—
Adverb clause to B.

D. And then (you are at liberty to) depart as freely—*Co-ord. to A + B.*

E. As any of our own vessels (is free to depart)—*Adverb clause to D.*

4. Accordingly. In compliance with this request.

Refitted. Repaired.

Gave. Point out the Direct and Indirect objects of this verb.

A pass. A ticket which entitled him to a free passage.

Which was to have, etc. Which was intended to have the effect. "To have" is the Gerundial infinitive used in the sense of intention or purpose. It is here used predicatively as Complement to the verb "was."

In peace. Without meeting with any disturbance or interruption.

In the Thames. That is, in the port of London, which is built on the banks of the Thames.

WORDS.

1. Nations. Native, nation, national, cog-nate.

War. War (*noun or verb*), warrior, warlike.

Harm. Harm (*noun or verb*), harmful, harmfully.

Armies. Arms, army, al-arm, armour, armoury, armada, arm (*verb*).

Navies. Navy, naval, navigate, nautical.

Destroy. Destruction, destructive.

Opposite. Opponent, opposite, opposition.

Excited. Excite, excitement, excitable, excitedly.

Enemy. Inimical (*adjective form*).

2. **Laden.** Load (*verb* or *noun*), lade, ladle.

Save. Safe, safety, safely, save (*verb*), save (*preposition*), saviour.

Expected. Expect, expectant, expectation, un-expectedly.

3. **Governor.** Govern, government, governor, governess.

Prisoners. Prison, prize, prisoner, im-prison.

Hostile. Host, hostile, hostility.

Intention. Intend, intent, intention, intentional, intentionally.

Mariners. Marine, mariner, maritime.

Injuring. Injure, injury, injurious, injuriously.

Repair. Repair (*verb* or *noun*), reparative, reparation.

Pay. Pay (*noun* or *verb*), payment, payee, payable.

Depart. Departure, department.

Freely. Free (*verb* or *adjective*), freedom, freely.

4. **Captain.** Capital, chief, chieftain.

Sail. Sail (*verb* or *noun*), sailor.

Protecting. Protect, protector, protective, protection.

Peace. Pacify, peace, peaceful, peacefully, ap-peace.

5.—Tobacco.

1. **An annual.** The adjective "annual" is here used as a noun. Any and every kind of plant which requires to be renewed each year and will not flourish for two years running, is called an annual.

One year. In what case is this noun? *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

Two years running. Two years in succession.

Raised. Point out the Intransitive form of the verb.

2. **It can be grown.** The verb "grow" is properly Intransitive. But when it is used in a Causal sense, as it is here, it becomes Transitive and can therefore be used in the Passive voice. On the causal use of Intransitive verbs, see *Mid. Gram.* § 185.

All over. Here "all" is an adverb qualifying the preposition "over." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

Semi-tropical. Half tropical; that is, in the southern part of the temperate zone. On the prefix "semi" or "demi," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

3. **To reach perfection.** To grow to its full size. This is a Gerundial Infinitive: "for reaching perfection."

Lie very far to the north. Are situated in the most northern latitudes. Give the Transitive or Causal form of the verb "lie." *Mid. Gram.* § 186.

4. **In this respect.** In point of climate.

To bring it to perfection. A Gerundial Infinitive.

Temperate ones. "Ones" is here a Demonstrative pronoun having "countries" as its antecedent. *Mid. Gram.* § 153.

5. **About a month after.** "About a month" is an adverbial phrase qualifying the conjunction "after." Why is "after" a conjunction here? Frame short sentences exemplifying "after" as a preposition, a conjunction, and an adverb.

Are four or five inches high. Have grown to a height of four or five inches.

They are set. They are planted out.

About six inches apart. Explain

the case of "inches," and the form of the adverb "apart." *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5) and § 267 (2).

Are weeded. Are cleared of any weeds that may be growing around them.

Is stirred. Is dug or loosened.

Show symptoms of flowering. Give signs of beginning to blossom.

Is sufficient, etc. Is sufficient to make them grow strong and healthy.

6. Must not be allowed to form. Must be plucked off.

To form. To come into shape or form. The verb has been made Intransitive by the omission of the Reflexive pronoun. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

Left for seed. After the flowers have dropped off, a seed-containing pod is formed. Out of this seed the next crop is sown.

The great object. The great aim or purpose.

It ought to have. According to the law of nature it will have or is expected to have, etc.

7. Great pains are taken. A great deal of trouble is taken.

Make the plant produce. Why is the "to" omitted before the Infinitive "produce"?

A few of the leaves. A small number of the leaves. On the affirmative force of the phrase "a few," see *Mid. Gram.* § 99.

In the hope that, etc. Here "that" is the conjunction of apposition, and the clause following it is in apposition with the noun "hope." See *Mid. Gram.* § 291 (a).

Will grow stronger. "Stronger" is complement to the verb "will grow."

Sucker. This is the name given to any little plant that springs up from the roots of the main plant.

Concentrated. Collected.

Of removing suckers. Is "removing" here a participle or a gerund?

8. Yellowish. Slightly yellow. When "ish" is added to an adjective, it weakens the force of the adjective. *Mid. Gram.* § 452.

Further growth. Additional growth. What is the difference between "further" and "farther"? *Mid. Gram.* § 139 (b). ("Further" means something additional or something more advanced; "farther" means something more distant.)

To be expected. A Gerundial Infinitive used Predicatively.

Are now fit to be gathered. Have now reached the stage when they ought to be gathered or plucked.

Withered. Made to wither. The verb "wither," though properly Intransitive, is here used in a causal or Transitive sense, and hence it can be used in the Passive voice.

Very juicy. Very full of juice. The object of exposing the gathered leaves to the sun for one or two days is that the juice may be dried in them; otherwise the leaves would rot.

9. The deadliest, etc. Nothing does the tobacco plant so much harm as frost.

One night's frost. Show that the use of the Possessive case is here legitimate and correct. *Mid. Gram.* §§ 63, 64.

Will kill a whole field. Will destroy a whole crop.

The labour of months. What has been produced by several months' labour.

A calamity. A disaster.

The risks of frost. The danger of a crop being destroyed by frost.

The one. Spring.

The other. Autumn.

10. A very exhausting crop to the soil. A crop which consumes, to a very large extent, the fertile properties of the soil.

11. Is amazing. Excites our

astonishment. The verb "amaze" is Transitive. But it is here used Intransitively, since no object is thought of in connection with it. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (a). On the prefix "a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

In the mouth. In every one's mouth.

Pocket. On the diminutive force of the suffix "et," see *Mid. Gram.* § 463.

12. The best tobaccos. The best kinds of tobacco. Here a Material noun (tobacco) is used as a common noun. *Mid. Gram.* § 41 and § 46.

13. A hundred years. Is "hundred" here a noun or an adjective? See *Mid. Gram.* § 101.

The plant was neglected. No one took any notice of the plant or tried to grow it.

Once. On the formation of this adverb, see *Mid. Gram.* § 266.

WORDS.

1. Plant. Plant (*noun* or *verb*), plantation, im-plant.

Annual. Year (*noun*), yearly, annual (Latin form), annuity, perennial.

Flourish. Flower, flowery, flourish, florid.

Raised. Raise, rise, rouse.

Seed. Sow, sowings, seed, seedling.

2. Requires. Require, requirement, requisite.

Sun. Solar (Latin form), sunny.

Kinds. Kind, kin, kindred.

3. Perfection. Perfect (*verb* or *adjective*), perfectly, perfection.

Day. Day, daily, diurnal (Latin form), journal.

Reason. Reason (*verb* or *noun*), rational, reasonable.

4. Respect. Respect (*verb* or *noun*), respective, respectively, respectable.

Resembles. Re-semble, similar, similarity, similitude.

Temperate. Temper (*noun* or *verb*), temperate, temperature, temperament, temperately.

5. Young. Youth, young, youthful.

Occasional. Oc-casion, casual, case.

Sufficient. Suffice, sufficient, sufficiently, sufficiency.

Sustenance. Sustain, sustenance.

6. Allowed. Allow, allowance, allowable.

Form. Form (*verb* or *noun*), formation, con-form, conformist.

Object. Ob'-ject (*noun*), object' (*verb*), objection, objectionable.

7. Produce. Pro-duce' (*verb*), prod'-uce (*noun*), producer, prod'-uct, produc'-tive.

Healthy. Heal, hale, health, healthy, healthily.

Concentrated. Con-centrate, centre, central, centralise, centrally.

Practice. Practice (*noun*), practical, practise (*verb*).

Neglected. Neglect (*noun* or *verb*), neglectful, neglectfully, negligent, negligently.

8. Acquire. Acquire, acquirement, acquisition.

Drooping. Droop, drop, drip, dribble, dribblet.

9. Deadliest. Deadly, dead, deaden, death, die.

Enemy. Enemy (*noun*), inimical (*adjective*).

Labour. Labour (*noun* or *verb*), laborious, laboriously, e-laborate.

Equally. Equal, equally, equality, equalise.

10. Exhausting. Exhaust, exhaustively, exhaustively.

11. Extent. Extend, extent, extensive, extension.

12. Popular. People, popular, populous, de-populate.

Presidency. Preside, president, presidency.

3. Reign. Regent, regency, reign (*noun or verb*).

3.—The Shape of the Earth.

1. Have not forgotten. Point out the Object to this verb.

A great plain. In what case is "plain"? *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (6).

All. Entirely. "All" is here used as an adverb.

A. I hope—*Principal clause.*

B. (That) you have not forgotten—*Noun clause to A.*

C. What I told you yesterday—*Noun clause to B.*

D. That the earth is a round ball—*Co-ord. to C.*

Clause D is in apposition with clause C, and hence it is Co-ordinate with it.

2. See only a very little bit. Here the adverb "only" does not qualify "see," but the phrase "a very little bit."

At a time. At one time, at once.

The world we live on. The world on which we live. The object to the preposition "on" is the Relative pronoun understood.

Twelve inches through. Twelve inches in diameter. "Through" is here an adverb.

I must tell you. I ought to tell you. "Must" is here used in the sense of duty. *Mid. Gram.* p. 218 (5) (a).

A little flat. Slightly flat. "A little" is an adverbial phrase, and is always used in an affirmative sense.

Now the earth is much larger. The word "now" is here not the adverb of Time, but a Cumulative conjunction, and its meaning is explained in *Mid. Gram.* § 259 (d).

3. That they are. "That" is here the complement to the verb "are." It is a Demonstrative pronoun

and saves the repetition of the phrase "too small to be seen at all in a picture on that globe." On this use of "that" see *Mid. Gram.* § 152 (c).

Just as the moon does to us. Here "does" is a Pro-verb or substitute verb, and saves the repetition of the verb "appear." *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (e).

Only thirteen times as big. But thirteen times as big. "Only" is here an Adversative conjunction. *Mid. Gram.* § 288 (c).

A. Now if you could fly up to the moon—*Adverb clause to C.*

B. And (if you could) look down on the earth—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. It would appear round and bright—*Principal clause.*

D. Just as the moon does to us—*Adverb clause to C.*

E. Only (it would appear) thirteen times as big—*Co-ord. to D.*

4. Has ever yet flown. Has ever up to the present time flown.

From there. From that place. "From" is here used as a noun. *Mid. Gram.* § 272.

Know. Point out the object to this Transitive verb.

The hull. The main body of the ship (exclusive of the masts, sails, rigging, etc.) is called the hull.

Bulges out. Bends outwards, protrudes.

Must do. Must bulge. Here "do" is a Pro-verb. "Must" is here used in the sense of necessity. *Mid. Gram.* p. 218 (9) (a).

We cannot see through, etc. The bulging or protruding part is not transparent, and hence we cannot see through it.

If the earth were flat. The Subjunctive mood is here used, because the verb is not intended to express a fact, but a supposition. *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (4).

Out at sea. On the high sea and beyond sight of land.

In the far distance. In the remote distance. "Far" is an adverb qualifying some participle like "situated" understood. *Mid. Gram.* § 255 (c).

Land ahead. There is land ahead or in front of us. The phrase is interjectional, and hence the verb is omitted. *Mid. Gram.* § 296.

The lower slopes. The slopes or sides of the hill near the base.

Simplest. Easiest to be understood.

5. Fancy. Imagine; "going" is the object to this verb.

Twelve-inch globe. Here inch is Singular (although it is preceded by the numeral *twelve*), because a specific quantity or measure is denoted by the phrase "twelve inch." *Mid. Gram.* § 80.

I have been round it myself. Point out all the parts of speech in which the word "round" can be used. *Mid. Gram.* p. 143.

A. There are other reasons for believing—*Principal clause.*

B. That the shape of the earth is round—*Noun clause to A.*

C. But what you have just heard—*Noun clause to D.*

D. Will be enough for the present—*Co-ord. to A.*

E. And I think—*Co-ord. to D.*

F. (That) you will be quite convinced—*Noun clause to E.*

G. That the earth is round—*Noun clause to F.*

Five hundred years ago. Five hundred years counting backwards from the present time; that is, before the establishment of the Copernican theory.

Once a day. Here "a" is a shortened form of "on." *Mid. Gram.* § 274 (6).

Far out of the sight of land. Here the adverb "far" qualifies the phrase "out of the sight of land."

Old Atlas. The name of a hero noted in Greek mythology.

A. They thought — *Principal clause.*

B. That the flat earth was supported on pillars — *Noun clause to A.*

C. And some (men) said—*Co-ord. to A.*

D. Who lived in more ancient times—*Adjective clause to C (men).*

E. That old Atlas carried it upon his shoulders—*Noun clause to C.*

However. On the other hand.

Felt quite sure. Had no doubt, were convinced.

They were asked. Point out the object to this verb, and explain why, although it is in the Passive voice, it takes an object after it. *Mid. Gram.* § 177.

Kept the tortoise up. Here "up" is part of the verb "kept."

6. To rest upon. A Gerundial Infinitive, qualifying the noun "something." *Mid. Gram.* § 236 (b).

The drawing power. This power is called attraction.

You may have seen. You have perhaps seen. Here "may" is used in the sense of possibility. *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6).

A loadstone. A piece of magnetic iron ore which has the power of drawing other iron to itself.

Run away. Why is the "to" omitted before this Infinitive?

7. Tumble off. Tumble off the earth into the air.

The same drawing power that, etc. The student should observe that the Demonstrative adjective "same" is usually followed by the Relative "that," rarely by "which." *Mid. Gram.* § 164 and § 161.

No matter what part. Whatever part.

Never ceases to act. Is constantly at work.

8. Understand. Point out the object to this verb.

You are quite mistaken. You are entirely wrong in your opinion.

They feel as upright, etc. They seem to themselves to be as upright as we seem to be.

9. For a little while. On the affirmative force of "a little" see *Mod. Gram.* § 94.

A two-anna piece. Here "anna" is in the Singular number for the same reason as that explained in the note on "twelve-inch globe," in par. 5.

Cut that little piece out. Here "out" is part of the verb "cut." In verbs thus compounded, it is common to insert the object of the verb between the verb itself and the adverb compounded with it.

And so. And therefore.

It looked as if it were flat. It looked as it would look if it were flat.

WORDS.

1. **Forgotten.** Forget, forgetful, forgetfulness.

Strange. Strange, strangely, stranger, e-strange.

Mountains. Mount, mountain, mountainous, mountaineer.

2. **Creatures.** Create, creator, creation, creature.

Time. Tense, temporal, temporary, timely.

Exactly. Exact (*verb* or *adjective*), exactly, exaction, exactness.

3. **Minute.** Min'-ute (*noun*), min'-ute' (*adjective*), minutely (*adverb*), minus, di-minish, diminution, diminutive.

Moon. Lunar (Latin form).

4. **Know.** Knowledge, knowingly.

Proofs. Proof, prove, probable, probability.

Fact. Feat, fact, faction, factor, effect.

Surface. Surface (*noun*), superficial (*adjective*), superficially.

Part. Part (*noun* or *verb*), apart (*adverb*), partly, de-part, im-part.

5. **True.** Trow, true, truly, truth, troth, trust.

Believing. Believe, belief, believer.

Convinced. Convince, con-vict' (*verb*), con'-vict (*noun*), conviction.

Supported. Support (*verb* or *noun*), supportable.

Elephant. Elephantine.

6. **Course.** Curriculum, con-cur, con-course, current, currency.

Closer. Close (*verb*), close (*adjective* or *adverb*), closely, closet, closure, closeness.

7. **Proper.** Proper, properly, property, propriety, ap-pro-priate.

Waters. Water, watery; aqueous (Latin form).

Force. Force (*noun* or *verb*), forcible, en-force, forcibly.

8. **Mistaken.** Mistake (*verb* or *noun*).

9. **Explain.** Explain, explanatory, explanation.

Comparison. Compare, comparison, comparative, comparatively.

Notice. Notice (*noun* or *verb*), noticeable.

7.—A Psalm of Life.

1. **In mournful numbers.** In sorrowful and cheerless strains. Poetry is sometimes called numbers, because each line in poetry has a certain number of syllables.

But an empty dream. Merely a vision without substance. Those who take a mournful or cheerless view of existence are wont to speak of the present life as unreal, shadowy, or dream-like; a passing phantom or illusion, something like the Hindu *mâyâ*.

That slumbers. That is not

awake or alive to the realities and earnestness of life; a soul that is incapable of practical energy or usefulness.

Are not what they seem. Are not what they seem to be to such idle dreamers.

"Do not tell me, in mournful strains, that life is merely an unreal dream; for the soul that is not alive to the realities of life is dead, and things are not what they may seem to be to such idle dreamers."

2. Goal. The post which marks the end of a race course.

Dust thou art, etc. The text quoted will be found in the *Old Testament*, Genesis iii. 19.

"Life is real; life is earnest; and the grave is not the goal which marks the end of our course: the text, 'dust thou art, to dust returnest,' was spoken of the body, not of the soul."

3. Destined. Appointed or intended by the Creator.

End or way. "End" denotes the aim of life; "way" denotes the plan or method to be followed for securing that end. The end or aim of life, as the poet says, is progress towards perfection: the plan or method for securing this end is action.

"Neither joy nor sorrow is the appointed end or aim of life, but progress towards perfection, and progress can be made only by action."

The same truth is set forth in the *New Testament*, Matthew's Gospel: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect."

To-morrow. This adverbial phrase is here used as a noun, and is the subject to the verb "finds."

4. Art is long. The field of activity is vast; there is much to be done, and little time for doing it in.

Stout and brave. Valiant and hopeful.

Still. Always, perpetually.

Like muffled drums. At a military funeral the body of the drum is muffled or wrapped round with cloth, the ends of which fall over the skin of the drum. By means of a running string the overhanging ends are drawn together so as to leave a very small part of the skin uncovered. This softens and subdues the tone of the drum, when it is beaten.

Are beating funeral marches.

A piece of music to be played as an accompaniment to the marching of troops is called a "march." A funeral march is a piece of music to be played at the funeral of a soldier, when his comrades march in regular order behind his body to the burial ground. The noun "marches" is here a kind of cognate object to the verb "beat," "are beating the beats or strokes of a funeral march." On this kind of cognate object see *Mid. Gram.* § 183 (c).

"The field of activity is vast, and life is all too short for the work to be done in it. Our hearts, however valiant and hopeful, are daily and hourly beating a funeral march towards the grave, like muffled drums at a soldier's burial."

The inaudible beating of the human heart is here compared to the softened beating of muffled drums at a soldier's burial.

5. The world's broad field of battle. The world is here compared to a battlefield in which each combatant must face his own dangers, and bravely fill the post allotted to him. It is called a broad field, because it is as wide or broad as the world itself.

The bivouac of life. In the battle of life the intervals of repose

are so short and uncertain that they are here compared to a bivouac, that is, a temporary halt in the open air, without tent or covering, when the soldiers may expect to be called into action again at any moment.

Dumb, driven cattle. Animals that are driven to their work whether they like it or not. The noun "cattle," though singular in form, is always used in a plural sense.

"In the broad battlefield of the world, while the conflict is raging, or in the short intervals of rest, when a renewal of the conflict may be expected at any time, be not like the dumb animals that are driven helplessly to their work, but act the part of a hero in the great struggle of life."

6. Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant. Place no confidence in the future, however pleasant may be the prospect that it offers you : since everything future is more or less uncertain, the future is not a safe basis to build upon.

Let the dead Past bury its dead. Do not dwell upon past failures or disappointments ; let what is past be buried and forgotten. In the *New Testament*, Luke ix. 60, it is said by Christ : "Let the dead (those who are dead in heart) bury their dead (those who are dead in the body)."

The living Present. The Present in which we live and move ; the Present in which our lives are cast, and in which we have duties that cannot be postponed or discarded.

Heart within, etc. "Heart" here means courage. This is the Absolute construction ; the participle "being" is understood after "heart" and after "God." *Mid. Gram.* § 384 (5). Or "heart" and "God" might be parsed as the objective of attendant circumstance. *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

"Place no faith in a Future that

may never come ; have no regrets for a Past that cannot be recalled ; act, act in the living Present, keeping a brave heart within, and trusting the God who is above you."

7. We can make. That we can make. The conjunction "that" in the sense of apposition is here understood. *Mid. Gram.* § 317.

Sublime. Noble ; worthy to be admired and imitated.

Departing. Leaving the world ; dying.

The sands of time. The world is here compared to the sands of the sea-shore, because it is fleeting and uncertain.

"The examples that great men have given remind us that we too can live great and noble lives, and that when we depart we can leave our mark behind us, like footprints on the sea-shore—

8. "Footprints, at the sight of which some fellow-mortal, who in the voyage of life has been shipwrecked and cast ashore, may be aroused once more to cheerfulness and hope."

Solemn main. Here life is compared to a voyage on the main or ocean ; and this is called "solemn" on account of the seriousness of the dangers to be passed and of the duties to be performed.

Forlorn. Disconsolate, wretched.

Take heart. Take courage and cheerfulness.

9. Be up and doing. Here the adverb "up" is coupled with the participle "doing" by the conjunction "and." This is legitimate, because both are complements to the verb "be," and therefore both are doing the same work in the sentence. Different parts of speech cannot be connected by "and," except when they are doing the same work in the sentence.

With a heart for any fate. Prepared to meet any contingency that may arise.

Still achieving. Always accomplishing something.

Still pursuing. Always persevering; never yielding; never flagging or stopping idly on the way.

To wait. To abide the result with patience.

"Let us then arouse ourselves and set to work, prepared to meet anything that may come in our way; ever accomplishing something, never yielding or giving way, let us learn to labour and patiently abide the result."

Summary.—Life is not an unreal dream, as some suppose it to be, but a stern and serious reality. We were not born either for enjoyment or for sorrow, but for action that will result in progress. It is true that life is too short for all that has to be done in it. None the less must we exert ourselves to fulfil our appointed task, neither trusting blindly to the future nor repining vainly for the past, but acting in the living present. By living useful and noble lives we may leave behind us a mark which will save a distressed brother from despair.

WORDS.

1. **Numbers.** Number (*noun or verb*), numeral, numerical, e-numerate.

Dead. Die, death, dead, deadly, deaden.

2. **Real.** Reality, realty, really, realise.

3. **Enjoyment.** Joy, joyful, en-joy, enjoyment.

Sorrow. Sorrow (*noun or verb*), sorrowful, sorrowfully.

4. **Art.** Art, artful, artist, artifice, artificial, in-ert.

Brave. Brave (*adjective or verb*), bravely, bravery.

5. **Broad.** Broadly, breadth.

Life. Life, live (*verb*), live (*adjective*), alive (*adverb*).

Hero. Heroine, heroic, heroical, heroism.

6. **Pleasant.** Please, pleasure, pleasant, pleasantly, pleasantry.

Heart. Hearty; cordial (Latin form); dis-hearten.

9. **Pursuing.** Pursue, pursuit, prosecute.

8.—Jovinian, the Proud Emperor.

The story of Jovinian is not an historical fact. But in one point it contains a germ of truth. The Emperors of Rome were really worshipped as gods and had divine honours paid to them. Jovinian, as Emperor of Rome, is described in the story as fancying himself to be God. While his heart is thus uplifted with pride, he is suddenly dethroned and degraded, and is not restored to his kingdom until he has been taught by many severe trials to see that he is merely mortal. The story has this point in common with that of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, told in the Old Testament.

1. **In days of old.** In ancient times. "Of old" is an elliptical adverbial phrase qualifying days: "of old time."

Emperor. Sovereign of a very large dominion or empire.

Mused. Meditated, reflected within himself.

Elated. Uplifted with pride.

2. **Arose.** Got up from his bed. Point out the two causal forms of the verb "rise," and explain the prefix "a." *Mid. Gram.* § 186 and § 459.

Summoning. Calling to his presence.

Reined up. Drew up by the rein, stopped.

That ran. Here "that" is correctly used for "which," since the sense of the Relative is here Restrictive or qualifying, and not Continuative. *Mid. Gram.* § 163.

A. The chase was long and swift
—*Principal clause.*

B. And the sun was high in the heavens—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. When Jovinian reined up his horse on the bank of a clear, bright stream—*Co-ord. to B.*

D. That ran through the fertile country—*Adjective clause to C.*

E. On which his palace stood—*Adjective clause to D.*

In clause C "when" is equivalent to "and then," and is therefore used in a Continuative sense.

Allured. Attracted.

A secluded pool. A pool secluded or concealed from view.

Overhung with willows. The willow is a tree whose branches hang down towards the ground like wreaths.

He might bathe. "Might" here expresses a purpose.

3. Revelled. Delighted himself.

Exactly like him. His facsimile.

Arrayed himself. Dressed himself.

Unperceived. Without being seen by any one.

To meet the huntsmen. A Gerundial Infinitive.

4. Apparel. Clothes.

They heard him not. It would be more in keeping with present idiom to say, "they did not hear him." *Mid. Gram.* § 204.

Being already, etc. Since they were already in attendance on, etc. Here the sense of cause is implied in the participle "being." *Mid. Gram.* § 244 (b).

In this plight. In this wretched condition.

I bethink me. I cause myself to think; I recollect; it occurs to me. On the prefix "be" as giving an intensive force to verbs, see *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

Hereabout. Not far from here.

I have advanced. This is the

Present Perfect tense; it therefore connects some completed or past action with present time. It means that the knight *is still enjoying* the great honour to which he was advanced *in time past* by Jovinian. *Mid. Gram.* § 214.

I will seek him. I will go to him. Here "will" is used for "shall" in the first person Future, because it implies an intention. *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (c).

Regain. Gain back, recover. On the prefix "re," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

5. The wicket. A small gate or door within or at the side of a large one. The larger one is usually kept shut and locked. The wicket or small door is opened for persons going in and out.

The porter. The door-keeper.

Unclosing. The prefix "un" means back or the reversal of something previously done. *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

Sirrah. A contemptuous form of "sir." It implies contempt or anger.

Bring a horse. Why is the "to" omitted before this infinitive?

To supply. A Gerundial Infinitive.

Why. This is not here used in an Interrogative sense. It is an expletive, and is used to denote a turn in the sense.

But just now. Only a short time ago.

A very pretty Emperor. The adjective "very pretty" is of course used in contempt.

I will tell, etc., and he will soon find out. The auxiliary "will" is here used in two different senses. In the first verb it denotes intention, since it is used with the *First* person; in the second verb it denotes merely future time, because it is used with the *Third* person. *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (c) and (a). "I intend to tell my master what you

say, and he will soon find out," etc.

Drunk. Intoxicated.

6. Clothes. Give the other Plural form to the noun "cloth," and point out the meaning of each form. *Mid. Gram.* § 81.

A good steed. A fine horse. The word "steed" is used to denote a superior kind of horse.

Declared himself to be the Emperor. In what case is "emperor"? *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (2).

Loud laughed the knight. Here for the sake of emphasis the verb and its adverb are placed first in the sentence, and the subject to the verb is placed after it. This gives emphasis to the verb and adverb, because the position is unusual. *Mid. Gram.* § 414 (b).

Art mad? Art thou mad? The pronoun is left out by a colloquialism.

Good fellow. This is said to him in compassion.

7. Of beggars and fools. Yes, the emperor (that is, the chief) of vagrants and lunatics.

Why. See note on this word in par. 5.

But lately. A very short time ago.

My poor cheer. The cheer or victuals that I, his humble servant, was able to offer him.

But now. A few minutes ago.

I am returned. On the difference between "I am returned" and "I have returned," see *Mid. Gram.* § 206. The former denotes the *state of the agent*; the latter *the time of the action*.

The castle ditch. The deep trench around the rampart of a castle or fort was called the moat or ditch. This was filled with water, so as to protect the castle against any one desiring to enter it by force. Here "castle" is a noun used as an adjective to qualify the noun "ditch." *Mid. Gram.* § 388.

8. Tattered. Ragged, torn.

Commented on. Made remarks upon.

He brooded over vengeance. He allowed his mind to dwell upon the thought of vengeance.

Weals. The marks made by a whip or thong on the body of a person who has been scourged.

He shall know. Here "shall" is used in the third person future, instead of "will," because it expresses the *command* or *determination* inwardly made by Jovinian for having the knight punished.

My ablest counsellor. My wisest and most experienced adviser.

9. Whilst bathing. Whilst I was bathing.

Sought his master. Went to his master. The verb is not here used in the sense of searching or seeking.

Peradventure. Perhaps.

10. Reiterated. Repeated.

The very Emperor. "Very" is here an adjective, and not an adverb: the actual or true emperor.

Assumest. Takest upon thyself, pretendest.

A few hours' confinement. Show that the use of the Possessive case is here correct. *Mid. Gram.* § 64 (4).

Close confinement. Close imprisonment.

11. Bewail. Bemoan, lament. The prefix "be" added to the Intransitive verb "wail" makes this verb Transitive. *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

Come. This is an idiomatic phrase, denoting some intention or invitation to do something. "This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him," *New Test.* Matt. xxi. 38. The phrase "Come, come" implies rebuke; as "Come, come, this is no time for playing."

Discover myself. Make myself known.

12. And would have entered in. And was about to enter in, or was intending to enter in.

Seeing thou hast served. Since thou hast served. "Seeing" is an example of an Impersonal absolute. *Mid. Gram.* § 399 (b), Note 2. It has the same force as the conjunction "since." The word "that" is often understood after it, as it is in this place.

These fifteen years. For the last fifteen years.

Seek the empress. Go to the empress.

The imperial robes. The robes worn by the emperor.

You are royally mad. The word "royally" is used in ridicule; "you are mad indeed above the common run of men."

Why. See note on this word in par. 5.

If it be but to have, etc. If I have no other object than to have the fun of whipping thee as an impudent madman, which thou art. Here "to have" is the Gerundial Infinitive expressing a purpose or object.

The whipping of thee. When a Gerund is preceded by "the" and followed by "of," it is a noun in the strictest sense, and not a verb at all, although it is formed from a verb. This is in the truest sense a verbal noun. *Mid. Gram.* § 252.

For an impudent madman. In the character of an impudent madman.

13. Told. Point out the Direct and the Indirect objects to this verb.

Held down her head. This was done in token of modesty.

14. Fictitious. False, pretended.

Lair. The place on which it was lying.

Had not the attendants prevented, etc. If the attendants had not prevented it. When the "if" is

omitted, the auxiliary verb of the conditional sentence invariably stands first. *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (3).

Falcon. A bird used for hunting other birds. This sport is called hawking or falconry.

Many a fair day. On the explanation of the phrase "many a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 100 (a).

Fair day's hawking. On the propriety of using the noun "day" in the Possessive case, see *Mid. Gram.* § 64 (4).

15. What I will ask. What I intend to ask. *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (c).

Bowed assent. Bowed a bow of assent. Hence the noun "assent" is here a kind of Cognate object to the Intransitive verb "bowed." *Mid. Gram.* § 183 (c).

Wherefore I am come. "I am come" denotes the state of the agent, and here the word "come" is not a part of a tense, but a participle. "I have come" denotes the time of the action; and here the word "come" is not a participle, but part of the Present Perfect tense. *Mid. Gram.* § 206.

Am I not thy Emperor? When a question is qualified by a Negative, the answer "yes" is expected to be given.

Which of us twain. In asking a question "which" is used in a selective or particular sense, and "who" or "what" in a general one. *Mid. Gram.* § 167.

Twain. The older form of "two."

With one accord. Unanimously.

Thou dost trifle with us. Thou art making fun of us.

16. On this. On hearing this: hereupon.

Usurper. One who has seized the title and office of king.

On thy true faith. On thy word of honour.

The Emperor of this realm.

"Emperor" is here the Objective complement to the Factitive verb "calls." *Mid. Gram.* § 182, Note 1.

Yet it doth surprise me, etc. Yet I am astonished that he should know that there are moles on the emperor's breast, which are known to none save you and me.

Turned to Jovinian. The verb "turned," though it is properly Transitive, is here used Intransitively through the omission of the Reflexive pronoun. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

With a harsh countenance. With a severe expression of face.

Rebuked his presumption. Rebuked him for his arrogance.

Before all his court. Before the whole body of his courtiers. Here the thing or place (court) is put for the persons.

For this once. For this one occasion. "Once," though it is an adverb, is here used as a noun, and is qualified by the Demonstrative adjective "this." *Mid. Gram.* § 272. On the formation of the adverb "once," see § 266.

To set him free. Here "free" is complement to the Factitive verb "set."

17. Deposed. Dethroned, deprived of his kingdom.

Deserted. Forsaken. "To desert" means to leave some person or thing which ought not to have been abandoned. Hence a soldier who secretly leaves his regiment is called a deserter.

Come. See note on this word in par. 11.

Laid open. Confessed without any reserve.

18. A cell. A hermit's hut.

A stone's cast. Here the noun "stone" is correctly used in the Possessive case, because it is here intended to denote space or distance. *Mid. Gram.* § 64 (4).

I would speak to thee. I desire

to speak to thee: I would speak to thee if I were allowed.

The fugitive. He is here called a fugitive, because he had been banished from his throne and palace.

19. Cried the priest. The subject is here placed after its verb instead of before it. This is almost always done, when the verb is thrust into the middle of a speech expressed in the form of Direct narration. *Mid. Gram.* § 416 (f).

The great tempter. The great tempter of mankind; the devil, who tempts men to do evil.

Despises me. Treats me with contempt.

A miserable penitent. One who bitterly repents of his sins.

20. Assured him, etc. Gave him a promise or assurance of God's mercy.

Sincere. Genuine, unfeigned.

On this. At this moment.

From before the eyes. A double preposition to the noun "eyes."

He knew him to be, etc. He recognised him as the Emperor.

21. Obeisance. An act of prostration.

Knew again. Recognised.

22. My lord. This is the Nominative of address.

Which is the Emperor. "Which" is here correct and more appropriate than "who," since "which" is used in a particular or selective sense, while "who" is used in a general one. See note on "which" in par. 15.

Determine. Decide the point.

Beside himself. By his side. *Besides* means "in addition to." *Beside* means "by the side of."

By the oaths ye have sworn. By the oaths *that* ye have sworn. Here the Relative "that" (understood) is cognate object to the Intransitive verb "sworn."

Determine between, etc. Decide

whether this man or I am the true emperor.

As in duty bound. As I am in duty bound to do.

Heaven be my witness. I call heaven to witness. Here "be" should be parsed as the Subjunctive mood in the sense of wish. *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (2).

Which is my lord, etc. Here again, as in the previous example, "which" is used in a selective sense.

23. Feigned. False, fictitious, pretended.

Verily. In very truth.

He hath been rewarded. He has had what he deserved for his arrogance.

Indignity. Treatment insulting to his rank as emperor.

Of God's will, etc. It was by the will of God that ye could not recognise him till now.

He hath repented him. This is an example of an Intransitive verb followed by a personal pronoun which stands as its object. For other examples see *Mid. Gram.* § 184.

24. Illumined. Lighted up, illuminated.

An angel of God. Here "angel" is complement to the verb "stood."

In white raiment. Heavenly beings are always described as being clothed in white, since white is the emblem of purity.

25. His secretaries. His writers.

That it might remain. Why is the Auxiliary verb "might" here used in the past tense? *Mid. Gram.* § 424.

Meekly. Without complaint or murmur.

WORDS.

1. **Empire.** Empire, emperor, imperial, imperious.

Wealth. Weal, well, wealth.

2. **Happened.** Hap, haply, mis-

hap, happy, happiness, happily, per-haps, happen.

Friend. Friend, friendly, friendship, be-friend.

Hastened. Haste, hasty, hastily, hasten.

Appearance. Appear, appearance, apparent, apparently, apparition.

Attendant. Attend, attendant, attentive, attention.

3. **Revelled.** Revel (*noun or verb*), reveller.

Refreshing. Fresh, re-fresh, refreshment, a-fresh (*adverb*).

Approached. Approach, approximate.

Deceived. Deceive, deceit, deception, deceptive, deceitful, deceitfully.

Obeded. Obey, obedience, obeisance, obediently.

4. **Horse.** Horse, equine (*Latin form*).

False. Fall, fail, false, fallacy.

State. State, status, station, stand, stature.

Receive. Receipt, receptive, reception, receptacle.

Punish. Pain, penalty, punish, punishment, punitive.

5. **Wonder.** Wonder (*noun or verb*), wonderful, wonderfully, wonderment.

Deprived. Private, privation, privately, de-privé.

Mad. Mad, madly, madness, madden.

Thief. Thief (*noun*), thieve (*verb*), thievish, thievisly.

6. **Clothes.** Cloth, clothier, clothe (*verb*).

Laughed. Laugh (*verb or noun*), laughter, laughable, laughingly.

7. **Conduct.** Con'-duct (*noun*), con-duct' (*verb*), conducive, conductor.

Bounds. Bound (*verb or noun*), bourne, boundary.

- Traitor.** Traitor, traitorous, tradition, treason, treacherous.
- Beggar.** Beg, beggar, beggary.
- Fool.** Fool, foolish, foolishly, be-fool.
- Poor.** Poorly, poverty, pauper (Latin form).
- Pitied.** Pity (*noun* or *verb*), piteous, pitiful, pitiable.
- Ditch.** Dig, ditch, diggings.
8. **People.** People (*noun* or *verb*), populous, popular, de-populate.
- Grass.** Grass, graze, grassy.
- Covered.** Cover (*noun* or *verb*), coverlet, covert, covertly, discover.
- Princes.** Prince, principle, principal, principedom.
- Vengeance.** A-venge, re-venge, vindicate, vindictive.
9. **Bathing.** Bath, bathe.
- Words.** Word, verb, verbal, verbally, verbose.
- Message.** Message, messenger, mission.
10. **Assumest.** Assume, assumption.
- Guard.** Guard (*verb* or *noun*), guardian, guardedly.
- Close.** Close (*adjective* or *ad-verb*), clause, closeness, closure, dis-close, closet, closely.
- Confinement.** Con-fine' (*verb*), con'-fines (*noun*), confinement, fin-ish, finite.
- Cool.** Cold, coldly, coldness, cool (*adjective* or *verb*).
11. **Servant.** Serve, service, servile, servitude.
- Drove.** Drive (*verb*), drove (*noun*), drover, driver, drift.
- Misery.** Miser, misery, miserable, commiserate.
12. **Sign.** Sign (*noun* or *verb*), signet, signal, signify, signature, assign, re-sign.
- Royally.** Royal, regal, regent, reign.
13. **Voice.** Voice, vocal, vowel.
- Secret.** Secret (*adjective* or *noun*), secrete, secretly.
14. **Fictitious.** Feign, fiction, fictitious.
- Lair.** Lay, lie, layer, lair.
15. **Name.** Name (*noun* or *verb*), namely, noun, nominally, nominate, nominative.
- Business.** Busy (*verb* or *adjective*), busily, business.
- Decide.** Decide, decision, decisive, decisively.
- Accord.** Cord-ial, ac-cord, discord, con-cord, accordance, accordingly.
- Trifle.** Trifle (*verb* or *noun*), trivial.
16. **Faith.** Faith, fidelity, fealty, con-fide, confident, confidant.
- Usurper.** Usurp, usurper, usurpation.
- Presumption.** Presume, presumption, presumptive, presumptuous.
- Drag.** Draw, draught.
- Free.** Free (*adjective* or *verb*), freely, freedom.
17. **Deposed.** Depose, deposit, deposition, deponent.
- Dependants.** Depend, dependent, dependant.
18. **Troublest.** Trouble (*verb* or *noun*), troublesome.
19. **Depart.** Part, partly, de-part, departure, department, partition, apart, apartment.
- Tempter.** Tempt, tempter, temptingly, temptation.
- Despises.** Despise, despicable.
- Grievous.** Grief, grievous, ag-grieve, grave, gravely, ag-gravate.
- Penitent.** Penitence, penitently, re-pent, repentance.
20. **Comforted.** Comfort (*verb* or *noun*), comfortable.
- Assured.** Sure, surely, surety, as-sure, assurance, assuredly.
- Eyes.** Eye, ocular (Latin form), oculist.

22. **Determine.** Termination, determine, determination, term.
Hand. Hand (*noun* or *verb*), handy, handsome, manual (Latin form).
Duty. Due, debt, debit, duty, dutiful.
23. **Master.** Master (*noun* or *verb*), masterly, masterful, magistrate, magisterial.
- Right.** Right (*adjective* or *verb* or *noun*), rightly, aright, rectitude.
24. **Illumined.** Luminous (*adjective*), illuminate.
25. **Space.** Space, spacious, expatiate.

9.—The Parrot and the Crow.

1. They shut up. Here "they" is used indefinitely; as is explained in *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (a).

Detestable. Odious, repulsive.

Unpolished. Rough, rude, untrained.

Would that, etc. I wish that.

That morning's mirth. The bright and cheerful aspect of that morning.

Some wretch like thee. Some wretch as ugly as thyself.

Comrade. Friend and companion.

2. **Harassed.** Disturbed, distressed.

Chagrined. Vexed, mortified, distressed.

Fickleness. Changeableness, uncertainty.

Conceited. Vain, having a high opinion of oneself.

Fatuous. Stupid, empty-headed.

3. **Brought forward.** Adduced.

A. I have brought forward this example to show—*Principal clause.*

B. That a fool regards a wise man

with a hundred times more aversion—*Noun clause to A.*

C. However strong may be the disgust—*Adverb clause to B.*

D. That a wise man feels for a fool—*Adjective clause to C.*

Aversion. Dislike.

WORDS.

1. **Desert.** Des'-ert (*noun*), de-sert' (*verb*).
2. **Imprisoned.** Prison, prisoner, im-prison.
Conceited. Conceit, conceive, conception, conceivable.
3. **Example.** Example, sample, exemplify, exemplary.
Aversion. Avert, averse, aversion.

10.—A Subtle Judgment.

1. **Cotton bales.** A cotton bale is a bundle or package of cotton fibre covered with some kind of canvas and strongly corded.

Apportioned. Allotted.

2. **Going too near the fire.** Going nearer to the fire than was prudent or safe. The adverb "too" always implies some kind of excess, or something *more than enough*. *Mid. Gram.* § 372

Being in great pain. Because she was in great pain. On the sense of cause as implied in a participle, see *Mid. Gram.* § 244 (b).

3. **Brought an action.** Brought a suit in court.

With a view to recovering. For the sake of recovering.

Recovering. Is this a Gerund or a Participle?

4. **Culpable.** Blameable, responsible for the injury done.

To be blamed. A Gerundial Infinitive, used predicatively for qualifying the noun "leg." See *Mid. Gram.* § 236 (b), and § 398 (b).

WORDS.

1. **Partner.** Part, partly, partial, partially, partner, partition.
- Destroy.** Destroy, destruction, destructive.
- Particular.** Partiele, particular, part.
- Adorned.** Ad-orn, ornament, ornamental.
2. **Cat.** Cat, feline (Latin form).
3. **Injured.** Injure, injury, injurious, injuriously.
4. **Carried.** Carry, carrier, carriage.
- Proprietor.** Proper, property, properly, propriety, proprietor, appropriate.

11.—The Hand.

1. **As embodied in the hand.** So far as it is embodied in the hand. The sense of touch is not absolutely limited to the hand, but the hand is its chief organ.

Organs. The noun "organ" denotes some part of the bodily structure designed to perform some special function.

Open. This is the complement to the Intransitive verb "stand." Is it a Subjective or an Objective complement? Mention with examples all the different forms in which a complement can be expressed. See *Mid. Gram.* § 182.

What it shall touch. "Shall" here is more appropriate than "will" would be; because the hand touches by the *command* of its owner. See *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (b).

2. **Beckons.** This verb, though usually Intransitive, is here, a Transitive one. It means "summons towards it by beckoning."

Transfixed. Immovably fixed, with no power of tearing itself away. "Transfixed" properly means pierced through the body and pinned firmly to the spot by the weapon used.

Horrible. Loathsome, repulsive.

Torture of, etc. Torture or pain produced by discordant sounds.

Hateful. Disgusting.

3. **Not only pays, etc.** The conjunction "not only" goes as one of a pair with "but" or "but also." The emphasis in such a case is thrown upon the *second* of the two words or clauses. See *Mid. Gram.* § 289 (c).

To have been rendered useless. To have become unable to do their appointed work.

Safely threads the devious way. Enables him to pass safely through the intricate windings of the road. A path out of the straight or direct line is called devious. "To thread" means to pass through a narrow or difficult way, as a thread passes through the eye of a needle.

Tells. Point out the Direct and the Indirect objects to this verb.

Peruses. Reads. For the sake of the blind, words are printed with raised letters, so that a blind man can read them with his finger.

Quickens. Enables them to pass more quickly.

4. **It ministers, etc.** It does useful services to the deaf no less willingly than to the blind.

The deaf. The noun "persons" is understood after this adjective.

Its fingers speak eloquently to the eye. This is in allusion to the dumb alphabet, the letters of which are indicated by certain movements of the fingers and hands.

5. **Even in their greatest, etc.** Even in their most perfect state.

Are indebted, etc. Are assisted by the hand to such an extent as to be placed under a debt to it.

Telescope. A glass instrument which enables one to see objects at a distance as distinctly as if they were near. On the force of the prefix "tele," see *Mid. Gram.* § 472.

To range. To wander at large;

to roam without restraint. This is Gerundial Infinitive expressing a purpose: "for the purpose of ranging with its help among the stars."

Microscope. A magnifying glass, which enables one to see minute objects as clearly as if they were large ones.

6. Educated. Trained.

Sounds them. Makes them sound. Here an Intransitive verb is used in a Causal or Transitive sense. For other examples, see *Mid. Gram.* § 185.

In its hearing. Within reach of its powers of hearing.

To the full. To the fullest extent; completely.

Abdicate its throne. Resign the high position that it holds.

Handmaid. Servant maid. There is a play upon the first syllable of this word.

7. Munificently. Liberally, generously.

Give expression to, etc. Exhibit in tangible form the genius, etc.

The wit. The cleverness.

Put a sword into it, etc. If you put a sword into it, it will fight for him. Here the Imperative mood is used to express a supposition and has the same force as the Subjunctive. For other examples, see *Mid. Gram.* § 223.

8. To write with. A Gerundial Infinitive expressing a purpose. "Write" is here used Intransitively. After an Intransitive verb, the preposition following the Gerundial Infinitive must not be left out. *Mid. Gram.* § 236 (b), Note.

Cannon. This noun is often used in a Plural sense, when it is singular in form. Here it must be taken in a Plural sense, since it is qualified by the numeral adjective "all."

Our brethren. Our fellow-men. On the two forms and senses of the plural of the noun "brother," see *Mid. Gram.* § 81.

Cain's hand. This is in allusion to the murder of Abel by his brother Cain—the two sons of Adam and Eve.

9. A lighthouse. A high tower overlooking the sea, lighted up at night in order to warn ships against coming too near.

That giant hand. That immense hand; the collective hand of the human race.

10. All that human hands, etc. "That" is here a Relative pronoun, and "all" used as a noun is its antecedent. On this use of "all," see *Mid. Gram.* p. 141.

Of good and evil. Both of these adjectives are here used as nouns.

All the day long. Throughout the whole length of the day. All the day—the whole day. "All" is here an adjective of quantity, and not of number.

Unwisely. Incorrectly.

Handicraftsman. A man engaged in some kind of handicraft. Any kind of workmanship requiring skilled manual labour is called a handicraft, such as carpentry, smith's work, weaving, etc.

Should covet. Should be eager to earn.

11. We may learn. Point out the object to this verb. *Mid. Gram.* § 179.

WORDS.

- 1. Embodied.** Body, bodily, corporeal (Latin form), em-body.
Senses. Sense, sensation, sensible, sensitive, sentiment.
Passive. Passion, passive, patient, sympathy.
Active. Act, action, active, actively, agent.
Simply. Simple, simply, simplify, simplicity.

- Compelled.** Compel, compulsion, compulsory.
2. **Horrible.** Horror, horrible, horrify, ab-hor, ab-horrence.
- Eye.** Eye (*noun*), ocular (*adjective*, Latin form).
- Ear.** Ear (*noun*), auricular (*adjective*, Latin form).
- Torture.** Torment, tortuous, torture, dis-tort, ex-tort.
- Nostril.** Nose, nasal, nostril.
3. **Devious.** De-vious, deviate, deviation, voyage.
- Kindly.** Kind (*noun* or *adjective*), kindly (*adjective* or *adverb*), kindness, kin, akin (*adverb*), kindred.
- Quickens.** Quick, quickly, quickness, quicken.
4. **Tongue.** Tongue (*noun*), lingual (*adjective*, Latin form).
- Speak.** Speak, speech, speaker, spokesman.
- Eloquently.** Eloquent, eloquence, eloquently, elocution.
- Office.** Office, officer, official, officious.
5. **Indebted.** Debt, debit, due, duty, in-debted.
- Constructs.** Con-strue, con-struct, structure.
6. **Flower.** Flowery, florid, flourish.
7. **Amplify.** Ample, amply, amplify, amplitude.
- Wit.** Wit, wot, wise, wisely, wisdom, witch, wiz-ard.
- Till.** Till, tiller, tillage, tilth.
8. **Extend.** Extent, extend, extensive, extension.
9. **Continent.** Contain, contents, continue, continent, continence, continual, continuous.
- Giant.** Gigantic.
- Executed.** Execute, executor, executrix, executive, executioner.
10. **Restrict.** Restrictive, restriction.
- Laborious.** Labour, laborious, elaborate.

12.—The Well of St. Keyne.

1. **But has heard.** Who has not heard. On the various uses and meanings of "but," see *Mid. Gram.* p. 142 and § 162.

2. **Beside.** By the side of it. *Beside* means "near" or "by the side of." *Besides* means "in addition to."

Droops. Sends down its pendent or hanging branches. The ends of the branches of a willow-tree hang down towards the ground from the main stem of the branch, as if they were drooping.

3. **From cock-crow.** From the very early morning; from the first crow of the cock.

4. **He drank of the water.** He took a drink of the water.

He sat himself down. On the use of personal pronouns after an Intransitive verb, see *Mid. Gram.* § 184.

5. **Pail.** Bucket.

He rested it. He put it down. The verb "rest," which is properly Intransitive, is here used in a causal or Transitive sense. See *Mid. Gram.* § 185.

Bade the stranger hail. Said "good morning" to the stranger.

6. **An if.** This phrase occurs in ballad poetry. It merely means "if."

The happiest draught, etc. Thou hast this day drunk the luckiest draught that thou didst ever drink in thy life.

7. **An if she have.** Here "have" is the Third person, Subjunctive mood.

I'll venture my life, etc. I will pledge my life upon it that she has drank of this well.

8. **The stranger he.** In poetry, and more especially in ballad poetry, a pronoun can be placed superfluously after the noun that it relates to.

Better for that. Better for that reason; better in consequence of that.

9. Cornishman. A man of the county of Cornwall.

Many a time. Often. On the explanation of the phrase "many a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 100 (a).

Crystal well. This well which is as clear as crystal.

Before the angel summoned her. Before her death.

A spell. A magical power.

10. If the husband, etc. If the husband shall drink of this gifted well before the wife does, he is henceforth a happy man; for he shall be master for life.

Gifted. On the formation of this adjective, see *Mid. Gram.* § 243.

He shall be. There is a command implied in this verb, and hence "shall" is used for "will" in the Third person. *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (b).

For life. As long as he lives.

11. Woe be. The Subjunctive expressing a wish. *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (2).

12. I warrant. I feel certain.

Betimes. Early, in good time; as soon as possible after your marriage.

Sheepishly. In a sheepish or mean-spirited way. On the suffix "ish," see *Mid. Gram.* § 452.

Shook his head. This action implies the answer "no." He intends the stranger to understand that he did *not* drink of the well in good time.

13. The wedding was done. The ceremony was completed.

In the porch. In the porch of the church, where the wedding ceremony had been performed.

To church. By taking a bottle full of the water to church, she was able to drink of the water before he could do so by going to the well itself.

WORDS.

1. **Clearer.** Clear, clearness, clearly, clarify.
2. **Droops.** Droop, drop, drip, dribble, driblet.
5. **Neighbouring.** Nigh, neighbour, neighbourhood.
- Hail.** Hail (*verb*), hale (*adjective*), heal, health, healthy.
7. **Woman.** Womanly, feminine (Latin form).

13.—Howard the Philanthropist.

1. **A gentleman of fortune.** A gentleman of large private means.

He made. Point out the object to this verb.

In easy circumstances. Not compelled to work for his living; possessed of private means sufficient to keep him in ease and comfort.

He might have spent. He could have spent. "Might" is here used in the sense of possibility. See *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6) (b).

Have done. "Done" is here a Pro-verb and stands for "have spent." On the meaning of Pro-verb, see *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (c).

Self-indulgence. The enjoyment of selfish pleasures and pursuits.

Self-sacrifice. This is the opposite to self-indulgence. Self-denial or the denying one-self those pleasures which most men seek to enjoy.

Philanthropist. Lover of mankind.

Than that. Here "that" is a Demonstrative pronoun, and not a Demonstrative adjective, since it does not *qualify* any noun, but is a *substitute* for the noun "name." See *Mid. Gram.* § 152 (b).

Beneficence. The act or habit of doing good to others; well-doing.

Sympathy. The power of feeling pain for what others suffer.

2. **Wretched.** Cheerless; producing wretchedness.

Dungeon. A dark, damp, and ill-ventilated prison is called a dungeon.

Brest. A town in France, facing Land's End in England. These two towns mark the western terminus of the English Channel.

Where he and his companions. "Where" is here used in a Continuative, and not in a Restrictive sense. We might substitute "and there" for "where." *Mid. Gram.* § 308.

Had to lie. Were compelled to lie. Point out the causal form of the verb "lie."

A stone floor. Here the noun "stone," is used as an adjective to qualify the noun "floor."

A. The hardships made a great impression on his mind—*Principal clause.*

B. Which he suffered—*Adjective clause to A.*

C. And (which he) saw others suffer—*Co-ord. to B.*

D. And he exerted himself so much with the British Government—*Co-ord. to A.*

E. When he returned to his country—*Adverb clause to D.*

F. That a complaint was made to the French—*Adverb clause to D.*

G. Who thereby were induced to treat English prisoners with more humanity—*Co-ord. to F.*

3. **Bedford.** The chief town of Bedfordshire, one of the eastern counties of England.

Diffusing. Spreading, distributing. On the prefix "dis," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

All around him. Here "all" is used as an adverb, and it qualifies

the preposition "around," or the phrase "around him." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

Worthy. Respectable, deserving of respect.

Gratuitously. Without paying any fees.

Were taught. Show that the Passive voice of this verb can take an object after it, and show what its object is in this place.

In charity. For benevolent purposes.

4. **Everywhere.** In all parts of the world.

Dens of misery. A den is literally the cave or place of shelter of a wild beast. The word is hence applied to any kind of place that is not fit for men to live in.

A. He found them to be dens of misery—*Principal clause.*

B. As jails then were everywhere—*Adverb clause to A.*

C. Where health was lost—*Adjective clause to A (dens).*

D. And (where) vice (was) rather increased—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. Than (it was) diminished—*Adverb clause to D.*

As. Such as. "As" is here a Relative pronoun.

To effect some improvement, etc. To improve the state of the jail near his own residence.

5. **In time.** In course of time; gradually.

Of those. Here "those" is a Demonstrative pronoun, being used as a substitute for "prisons." See *Mid. Gram.* § 152 (b).

Being able. Because he was able.

Persons in authority. Here the phrase "in authority" qualifies the noun going before, as an adjective would do. *Mid. Gram.* § 114 (6).

The passing of, etc. Here "passing" is not a gerund (that is, a verb and noun combined), but a noun only, since it is preceded by the

article "the" and followed by the preposition "of." *Mid. Gram.* § 252.

The fees. The jail charges.

For preserving. Here "preserving" is a true gerund, that is, a noun and verb mixed. It is a noun, because it is the object to the preposition "for," and a verb, because it is part of the verb "preserve." See *Mid. Gram.* § 247 and § 249.

6. Abroad. To foreign countries. Explain the formation of this adverb.

Which were only concluded, etc. Which did not come to an end until he himself died.

Sixteen years afterwards. In what case is "years"?

To get them improved. A Gerundial Infinitive; "improved" is complement to the verb "get": to cause them to be improved.

7. Everywhere, etc. In whatever part of the world he was, he lived frugally, or at little cost.

In the course of his travels. At different stages in his travels.

Observations. Facts which he had observed and recorded.

Singular. Uncommon; exceptional; remarkable.

8. The plague. This plague was of the same character as that which broke out in London in A.D. 1665, and was removed from thence by the great fire that broke out in the following year. This plague was hovering about the coast-lands of Italy and Asia Minor in the time of Howard: it still breaks out occasionally in Turkey and Asiatic Russia.

Had heard much. "Much" is here used as a noun. *Mid. Gram.* p. 142.

Of the miseries. Concerning the miseries.

An infected place. A place that has been lately visited by the plague.

To make sure. For the purpose of making sure, proving beyond doubt.

Horrible. Disgusting, repulsive.

Resolved to make, etc. Resolved to examine them with his own eyes.

9. Think himself at liberty. Consider himself justified in risking any one's life except his own.

Malta. An island to the south of Sicily.

Zante. One of the Ionian islands off the west coast of Greece.

Smyrna. A town on the west coast of Asia Minor.

Where he knew. The conjunction "that" is understood after the verb "knew." Point out the object to this verb.

With a foul bill of health. A bill is a paper or document containing a list or statement of particulars. Hence such phrases as "a bill of fare," "a bill of costs." The phrase "a bill of health" would mean a statement of the health of the passengers on board; that is, of the individuals who had come from Smyrna. This is called "a foul bill of health" because the individuals coming from Smyrna, where the plague was then raging, were supposed to be infected; and hence it would be necessary to lodge them in the Lazaretto or sick-house.

The rigour of a quarantine, etc. The hardships of confinement for forty days in a lazaretto.

Quarantine. Quarantine literally means the space of forty days, during which the passengers landing from an infected ship are kept in confinement; hence it has come to mean the confinement itself, or the place of confinement. Here it means the confinement itself.

Moorish. The people inhabiting Morocco are called Moors; but the name "Moor" was loosely applied to the Mahomedan privateers of the Mediterranean.

Privateer. A private vessel permitted by the State in a time of war

to attack the merchant-ships of the enemy.

10. Deliberately exposing. Intentionally risking.

His heroic benevolence. His bravery and goodness of heart.

Commenced a subscription. Commenced to raise money by subscriptions.

Express request. Explicit request.

11. A censorship. The rights of a censor or official visitor.

The unfortunate. The noun "persons" is understood after this adjective.

A malignant fever. A virulent type of fever.

12. Ever alive, etc. Ever ready to attend to the call, etc.

To administer to her relief. To apply remedies for her relief.

Monarch. On the prefix "mon," see *Mid. Gram.* § 472.

WORDS.

1. Exertions. Exert, exercise, exertion.

Time. Tense, time, temporal, temporary, temporise.

Stands. Stand, status, stature, station, stationary, stationery.

Annals. Annual, annals, perennial, super-annuated.

Career. Car, carry, career, carrier, carried, chariot.

2. Nights. Night, nightly, nocturnal, be-nighted.

Hardships. Hard, hardy, hardship, hardihood, harden.

Mind. Mind, re-mind, mental, mentally.

3. Number. Numeral, numerical, e-numerate, in-numerable.

Schools. School, scholar, scholarly, scholastic.

Moderate. Mode, modest, moderate, moderation.

4. Attention. Attend, attention, attentive.

Native. Nation, national, cognate.

Vice. Vice, vicious, vitiate.

Diminished. Diminish, minus, mi-nute' (*adjective*), min'-ute (*noun*), diminution.

Effect. Effect (*noun* or *verb*), effectual, effective, efficient.

5. Able. Able, ably, ability, enable, dis-able.

Acquitted. Ac-quit, quit, acquittance, acquittal.

6. Resolved. Resolute, resolution, resolutely.

Ascertaining. As-certain, certain, certainly, certainty.

7. Discipline. Disciple, discipline.

Singular. Single (*verb* or *adjective*), singular, singularly.

Alleviating. Al-leviate, re-lieve, relief.

8. Hospital. Host, hostel, hotel, hospital, hospitable.

9. Expose. Exposure, exposition, exponent.

Foul. Foul, foully, de-file, filth.

Experience. Expert, experiment, experience (*noun* or *verb*).

Rules. Rule (*verb* or *noun*), regular, regulate, regulation.

Repelled. Repel, repulsive, pulse, pulsation.

10. Remained. Remain, remnant, remainder.

Usual. Use (*noun*), use (*verb*), ab-use, mis-use, usual, useful.

Esteem. Estimable, estimation.

Statue. Statue, statutory, constitute.

11. Censorship. Censor, census, censure.

Established. Stable, stability, establish, establishment.

12. Island. Isle, island, insular, isolate.

14.—The Hypocritical Ascetic.

Hypocritical. The word "hypocrite" literally means "one who acts a part on the stage": hence it came to mean an insincere professor of godliness. "Hypocritical" is the adjective form.

1. Long ago. The adverb "ago" means "from the present time dating backwards." "Long ago" then means "many years back."

Ascetic. One who practises some form of penance or bodily mortification for the sake of elevating the soul. In the present story the form of penance was silence.

On alms. On whatever was given him.

Religious mendicants. Men who lived by begging and were entirely given up to a religious life.

Monastery. A house set apart for the dwelling-place of monks or men who lead solitary lives. On the prefix "mon," see *Mid. Gram.* § 472.

Precincts. The outward limits within which the surroundings of a temple or other building are enclosed.

2. To beg. Which infinitive is this?

Maiden. On the Diminutive force of the suffix "en," see *Mid. Gram.* § 451.

She gave him. Point out the Direct and Indirect objects to the verb "gave."

3. Overheard. To "overhear" is to hear something that was not meant to be heard: as to hear by accident, or by artifice. In the present story the hearing was accidental.

Say what you did. "Did" is here a Proverb, and stands for "said."

Of yours. An example of a double Possessive. *Mid. Gram.* § 67.

Unlucky marks. Marks indicating bad luck or misfortune.

Sons and all. This is a short way of saying, "sons and in fact your whole family."

My devoted adherent. My faithful and constant follower.

It was on your account that. The phrase "it was" gives emphasis to the phrase following, "on your account." *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (c).

4. That very night. In what case is "night," and why?

Purely out of fear. Here the adverb "purely" qualifies the phrase "out of fear." Fear was the only motive on which he acted. See *Mid. Gram.* § 253.

The timid. Those persons who are timid or frightened.

Keep their judgment. Preserve their usual coolness of judgment.

For his part. On his side. This sentence might be worded in the Indirect narration as follows: The hermit for his part told his pupils to go to the Ganges, and when they saw a basket floating along with a light on the top of it, to bring it secretly to him; but he cautioned them not to open it, even if they heard a voice inside.

His pupils. It is common in India for a monk residing in a monastery to have a pupil or set of pupils. The present monk was bound by a vow of silence which he was forced to keep *in public*; but since he was permitted to speak to his pupils in the monastery, the vow could not have been very irksome.

5. To fetch it. This is the Simple or Noun-Infinitive, and is the Objective complement to the verb "ordered."

Out of curiosity. Because he was curious or inquisitive to see what it contained.

Heart-enchanted. This is a compound word, the noun "heart" being

the object to the verb or participle "enchanting."

6. **Set the basket adrift.** Here the adverb "adrift" is the complement to the Factitive verb "set." Point out the various forms in which the complement to an Intransitive or Factitive verb can be expressed.

Exactly as it was before. Here the adverb "exactly" qualifies the clause "as it was before," or the conjunction "as." *Mid. Gram.* § 253.

I will take. Here "will" is put for "shall" in the First person future, because it is meant to denote an intention, and not merely future time. See *Mid. Gram.* § 207 (c).

7. **The top room.** Here the noun "top" is used as an adjective to qualify the noun "room."

Maddened. Exasperated, made fiercer than usual.

Clutched. Held firmly and roughly.

The monkey still clinging. Absolute construction.

8. **All over the country.** Entirely over the country; over the whole country. Here "all" is used as an adverb, qualifying the preposition "over," or the phrase "over the country." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

The false ascetic. The false-hearted or hypocritical ascetic.

His reputation. The good name that he had hitherto borne.

WORDS.

Hypocritical. Hypocrite, hypocrisy, hypocritical.

1. **Vow.** Vow, de-vote, devotee, votary, vote.

Alms. Alms (*noun*), eleemosynary (*adjective*).

Monastery. Monk, monastic, monastery.

2. **Merchant's.** Merchant, merchandise, commerce, commercial, mercenary.

Love. Love (*noun* or *verb*), lovely, lovable, be-loved.

3. **Adherent.** Adhere, adherent, adhesive.

Silence. Silence (*noun* or *verb*), silent, silently.

Advice. Advise (*verb*), advice (*noun*), advisedly.

4. **Judgment.** Judge, judicious, judicial, judgment.

Hermit. Hermit, eremite, hermitage.

5. **Bathe.** Bath (*noun*), bathe (*verb*), bather.

Light. Light (*noun* or *verb*), enlighten.

Enchanting. Chant, cant, enchant, chanter, enchantment, incantation.

6. **Pupils.** Pupil, pupilage.

7. **Maddened.** Mad, madly, madness, madden.

8. **News.** New, re-new, novel, novelty, in-novate, novice, novitiate.

15.—Inward Purity.

1. **Mortify their bodies.** Deaden their bodies by the practice of rigorous austerities or severe forms of penance.

Saints. Holy men.

Are yet unable. Are nevertheless unable.

Ant-hill. It frequently happens in India that serpents live inside the mounds which white ants have made and abandoned.

2. **In pilgrimage.** In the character or condition of pilgrims.

To find. Which Infinitive is this?

A shepherd. In what case is this noun, and why? *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (6).

3. **A crow.** In Indian fable and traditions, the crow is the most malignant of birds, and the type of all evil.

5. **A dog.** Similarly according to

Indian notions, a dog is one of the most unclean of animals, as a cow or calf is one of the purest and best.

6. Shave the head. The head and chin are shaved in India as one amongst other ceremonies for purification.

Mow the chin. The verb "mow" is especially applied to the cutting of long grass with a scythe.

Heed not. Have no concern as to whether the rest is deformed or not.

Deformed. Disfigured, unsightly. **The heart of pride, etc.** Weed out all pride and passion from the heart.

7. Wherewithal. By what means. **Ruling himself after, etc.** Regulating his life and conduct by the Word of God.

8. Twisting the limbs. "Twisting" is here a Gerund, and object to the preposition "in." Religion that consists in devising various kinds of strange postures and in twisting the limbs out of their natural shape or use is no better than the exercises of a wrestler.

9. Remove. This verb, properly Transitive, is here Intransitive through the omission of the Reflexive pronoun. *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

10. Remove. Here the verb is Transitive.

Cord, regenerate. This alludes to the ceremony by which a Hindu boy is invested with the sacred cord. As soon as the cord has been thrown over his neck with certain words and ceremonies, he is said to be "regenerate," that is, made a twice-born. The word "regenerate" may mean (a) twice-born in the ceremonial sense, (b) born again in the sense of "reformed." The word here is used in both senses, but chiefly in the latter.

11. Castigating. Punishing, mortifying, inflicting pain on the body.

13. The meaning is, that devotion to duty, etc., is equivalent to an act of sacrifice, and that hence no sacrifice in the literal sense need be performed.

14. Shastras. Sacred books. **Many jewels.** Many valuable results.

Ablutions. Ceremonial bathings for the sake of purity.

15. Rosary. A string of beads, by which a person counts the number of times that he has repeated a certain prayer or the name of some deity.

16. Contaminated. Polluted, stained, defiled.

Sensual. Pertaining to the bodily organs or senses; carnal.

The Vedas. The most ancient religious books of the Hindus.

The meaning is, that neither the reading of the Vedas, nor the giving of alms (liberality), nor the performance of sacrifice, nor the observances of sacred rites (ceremonial observances), nor the practice of severe forms of penance (pious austerities), will procure inward satisfaction or peace of mind (inward felicity) to one who is polluted by bodily lusts.

19. Religious exercises. Penances or pious austerities.

To obtain, etc. With the object of obtaining. This is a Gerundial Infinitive, denoting purpose.

For an air of sanctity. For the appearance of holiness.

The lower impulses. The inferior class of motives.

Self-tormentings. Acts of self-mortification.

Have their source in the world of shadows. Have no real substance or foundation.

WORDS.

1. Mortify. Mortal, mortify, mortification.

- Saints.** Saint, saintly, sanctify, sanctity, sanctimonious.
6. **Follies.** Fool, foolish, foolishly, folly, be-fool.
- Apply.** Apply, applicant, application.
- Heed.** Heed (*noun* or *verb*), heedful, heedless.
7. **Cleanse.** Clean, cleanse, cleanliness.
8. **Contriving.** Contrive, contriver, contrivance.
- Postures.** Post, position, posture, positive.
9. **Remove.** Remove, removal, remote, remotely.
10. **Regenerate.** Generate (*verb*), generation, re-generate, degenerate.
11. **Castigating.** Chaste, chasten, chastise, chastisement, castigate, castigations.
12. **Righteousness.** Right (*verb*, *adjective*, or *noun*), rightly, righteous, upright, righteously, righteousness.
16. **Liberality.** Liberal, liberty, libertine.
17. **Thicket.** Thick, thicket, thickly, thickness, thicken.
19. **Impulses.** Impel, impulse, impulsive.
- Doctrines.** Docile, doctor, doctrine, doctrinal.
- Tormentings.** Torment, torture, tortuous, ex-tortion.

16.—The Horse.

1. **High-spirited.** The opposite to mean-spirited; mettlesome, impetuous.

Intrepid. Fearless.

Ardour. Enthusiasm, fire, ambition.

Hunting field. Here the Verbal noun or Gerund "hunting" is used as an Adjective to qualify the noun "field." See *Mid. Gram.* § 388.

Tractable. Manageable, docile.

Mettlesome. Fiery, high-spirited.

To be carried away by. To lose all control over.

Repress. Check, restrain.

Consult the inclination, etc. To find out instinctively what its rider wants it to do.

2. **Distinguish.** Characterise; distinguish from other animals.

Have been perfected by art. Have been raised to the highest level of perfection by art or training.

3. **When employed.** When it is employed. On the omission of the auxiliary verb after certain conjunctions, see *Mid. Gram.* § 322.

Free to roam. "To roam" is a Gerundial Infinitive qualifying the adjective "free," as an adverb would do.

Deformed. Disfigured; put out of its natural form.

4. **Solely, etc.** Here the adverb "solely" qualifies the phrase "for the display of luxury and magnificence."

Magnificence. Pomp.

Trappings. Ornaments, decorations.

WORDS.

1. **War.** War (*noun* or *verb*), warlike, warrior.

Glory. Glory (*noun* or *verb*), glorious, gloriously.

Delights. Delight (*noun* or *verb*), delightful, delectation, delectable, delicious.

Ardour. Ardent, ardour, ardently.

Pleasure. Please, pleasure, pleasant, com-placent, complaisant, placid.

Tractable. Tract, trait, con-tract, ex-tract.

Movements. Move, movable, motion, motive, e-motion.

2. **Distinguish.** Distinctive, distinction.

Art. Artful, in-ert, artifice, artless, artificial.

3. **Employed.** Employ, employer, employé, employment.

Retains. Retinue, retentive, retention, retainer.

Servitude. Serve, service, servitude, servile.

4. **Honoured.** Honour (*noun* or *verb*), honourable, honest, honesty, honestly.

5. **Examples.** Example, sample, exemplify, exemplary.

17.—Materials for Clothing.

1. **It may not be, etc.** Perhaps it is not flattering to our pride. Here "may" is used in the sense of possibility. See *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (b).

Flattering. Pleasing, gratifying.

2. **To cast about him.** To look about him.

For a garb. In search of a garb.

Furs. This word sometimes means the hair or soft fur that grows on the skins of animals; sometimes it means the skin with the hair. Here it means the last.

Device. Contrivance; art.

3. **Damped.** Steeped in water.

Little as, etc. Here "as" is a conjunction of contrast, equivalent to "though": "though we should not much admire it now as an article of dress." *Mid. Gram.* § 291 (f). On the negative force implied in "little," see § 374.

Whenever "as" is used as a conjunction of contrast, it must be preceded by the adverb or adjective on which the drift of the sentence depends. Thus we say "little as," not "as little."

4. **Later on.** Here the adverb "later," in the comparative degree, qualifies the adverb "on": "as

time went on; at a more modern date."

Yarn. When wool, cotton, flax, or silk is spun into thread, the thread is called yarn.

5. **For manufacture into cloth.** For being made into cloth.

The hairs. This noun is used in the plural number when individual hairs are meant. But when we speak of hair in a collective sense, as "the hair of the head," the sign of the plural is dropped.

Disentangled. Separated from one another.

Combing process. Process of combing. Here "combing" is a verbal noun used as an adjective to qualify "process." *Mid. Gram.* § 388.

The weaving loom. The apparatus or machinery by which yarn is woven into cloth is called a loom.

6. **Besides.** In addition to. What is the difference in meaning between "besides" and "beside"? ("Beside" means "by the side of"; as "he sat beside me.") *Mid. Gram.* § 275 (e).

Alpaca and llama. Beasts of burden, indigenous to Peru, which bear some resemblance to camels in shape, but are very much shorter.

Glossy. Smooth and shining.

To be worn. A Gerundial Infinitive in the Passive voice, qualifying the preceding noun "fabrics."

Is especially prized. Has an especially high value attached to it.

7. **For centuries.** For several centuries past.

8. **Draw on the vegetable world no less.** We depend on the vegetable world as well as on the animal world for getting materials for clothing. The animals already named in this lesson are the alpaca, the llama, the Angora goat, the Cashmere goat, the sheep, and the caterpillar. The two plants or vegetables which will now be described are flax and cotton.

Textile plants. Plants which furnish materials for weaving.

9. Of which linen is made. "Linen" is here a Material noun. In the phrase "linen goods," it is used as an adjective to qualify the noun "goods."

10. Elegant. Graceful.

Buttercup. This is a yellow flower which in everything but the colour resembles the flower of the flax plant.

11. Loosened. Separated from their bark.

Bleached. Made white.

12. When full grown. When it is full grown—grown to its full height.

13. Locks of cotton-down. Clusters of cotton wool. The fine, soft hair that grows on animals and plants is called down.

14. A slow and costly task. A tedious and expensive task.

Easily enough. Without any difficulty; as easily as could be wished.

Labour-saving. In this compound word the noun "labour" is the object to the verb or participle "saving."

WORDS.

3. Damped. Damp (*verb* or *adjective*), dampness, damply.

4. Weave. Web, weave, woof, weaver.

Acquired. Acquire, acquirement, acquisition.

5. Disentangled. Tangle (*noun* or *verb*), en-tangle, dis-entangle, entanglement.

Process. Proceed, pro-cess, procedure, proceeding, procession.

6. Furnish. Furniture.

7. Lustrous. Lustre, lustration, il-lustration, illustrious, illustrate.

8. Sheep. Sheepish, sheepishly; ovine (Latin form).

9. Luxury. Luxury, luxuriate, luxuriant, luxurious.

11. Loosened. Loose, loosely, looseness, loosen.

Completely. Complete, completeness, complement, completion.

12. Handsomest. Hand, handy, handsome, manual (Latin form).

14. Easily. Ease (*verb* or *noun*), easy, easily, dis-ease.

Slow. Slow, sloth, sluggard, slowly, slowness.

18.—The Barmecide Banquet.

1. One Shakabak. A certain man named Shakabak. Here "one" has the force of an Indefinite demonstrative, as is explained in *Mid. Gram.* § 107 (b).

By reverse of fortune. By an unfavourable turn of fortune; by some misfortune. "Reverse" usually means a change from better to worse, hence defeat, disaster, misfortune.

His chief aim being. In what case is "aim"? Explain this construction.

Domestics. Domestic servants. Here the Adjective is used as a noun and put into the Plural number.

The great. Men of wealth and influence. Here "great" is not really a noun, since we cannot say "greats." The noun "persons" is understood. *Mid. Gram.* § 128 (1).

Having access to their persons. Coming into their presence.

Excite their compassion. Arouse their sympathy.

2. By this means. The word "means," though Plural, is used as if it were Singular. *Mid. Gram.* § 85.

Reclining on a sofa. Lying at ease on a couch.

The most obliging manner. The kindest tone.

3. **Endure.** Point out the object to this noun.

Die of hunger. "Of" is here used in the sense of cause.

That we may wash. "May" is here used in the sense of purpose. Why is it in the present tense? *Mid. Gram.* § 424.

4. **He was doing this.** Here "this" is a Demonstrative pronoun, which saves the repetition of the phrase "rubbing his hands." On the difference between a Demonstrative pronoun and a Demonstrative adjective, see *Mid. Gram.* § 149.

A. Although no boy appeared—
Adverb clause to C.

B. And (although) Shakabak observed neither basin nor water—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. The Barmecide nevertheless began to rub his hands—
Principal clause.

D. As (he would rub them)—
Adverb clause to C.

E. If some one held the water for him—*Adverb clause to D.*

F. And while he was doing this—
Adverb clause to G.

G. He urged Shakabak to do the same—*Co-ord. to C.*

With a napkin. By the attendant. Observe that "with" expresses an instrument, and "by" an agent or doer. See *Mid. Gram.* § 275 (b).

Ashamed. On the prefix "a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 459.

5. **For a hungry man.** Considering that thou art a hungry man: in proportion to thy hungry condition.

But a poor appetite. Only a slight craving for food.

A slave of mine. This is an example of a Double possessive.

The viands of kings. The dishes set before kings.

6. **The great Solomon.** Solomon, the son of David. David was the founder of the kingdom of Israel.

David was chiefly celebrated as a warrior; Solomon as a man of wealth and learning.

Never found, etc. Never found at any table but mine.

7. **With the greatest delight.** With the keenest relish.

Do justice to it. Show that you have justly judged its merits by eating a large quantity of it.

8. **Dessert.** The sweetmeats, fruits, etc., served up at the end of a repast.

Just newly. A very short time ago.

Morsel. A little bite or bit; less than an ordinary mouthful.

This cheer. This food. Anything served up for a feast or entertainment is called cheer.

10. **To see.** Gerundial Infinitive.

Fumes. This word is especially used for the odours that come from wine.

A profound reverence. A low bow.

11. **Bumper.** A cup or glass filled to the brim is called a bumper—a glassful.

Gave. Point out the Direct and Indirect objects of this verb.

12. **Regaled me.** Refreshed me without stint.

An outrage. An act of violence.

To be angry with me. Here "with" means against, as in the phrase "to fight with."

For my ignorance. On account of my ignorance.

13. **Come, said he.** The word "come" is idiomatically used to excite attention or to indicate a new turn in the conversation.

14. **Clapped his hands.** A mode of calling up servants.

Whom. Is the Relative here used in a Restrictive or in a Continuative sense? See *Mid. Gram.* § 163.

Only in pretence. Here the adverb "only" qualifies the preposi-

tion "in" or the phrase "in presence." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

WORDS.

1. **Related.** Relate, relation, relative, refer, reference.
Reverse. Revert, reverse, reversal, reversion.
Occupation. Occupy, occupant, occupancy.
Admission. Admit, admittedly, admittance.
Domestics. Dome, domestic, domesticate.
Compassion. Passive, passion, patient, patience, compassion, compassionate.
2. **Richly.** Rich, richly, riches, enrich, enrichment.
Master. Master (*verb* or *noun*), mistress, mastery, masterly, masterful, magistrate, magisterial.
Obliging. Oblige, obligingly, obligation.
3. **Astonished.** Astonish, astound, stun, thunder.
4. **Hands.** Hand, handy, handsome, handful, manual (Latin form of *adjective*).
Urged. Urge, urgent, urgently, urgency.
Approached. Approach (*verb* or *noun*), approximate.
Attendant. Attend, attendant, attentive, attention.
5. **Pretended.** Pretend, pretence, pretension.
6. **Fattened.** Fat, fatness, fatten.
7. **Justice.** Just, justly, justice, ad-just.
8. **Morsel.** Morsel, re-morse.
9. **Health.** Heal, hale, health, healthy.
10. **Imaginary.** Image, imagine, imaginary, imagination.
Glass. Glass, glassy, glaze.
Fumes. Fume, fumigate, perfume.

Reverence. Revere, reverent, reverence, reverential.

11. **Feigned.** Fiction, fictitious, unfeigned.
12. **Regaled.** Regale (*verb*).
14. **Obeded.** Obey, obedient, obedience, obeisance.

19.—The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse.

1. **Plain.** Of simple and natural manners.

Of his. A Double possessive. See *Mid. Gram.* § 145.

Country, city. These two words are the opposite to each other. Hence a "country mouse" means one which lived in the country, and not in a city.

Bacon. A Material noun; its corresponding Common nouns are "hog, pig, swine."

A little here and a little there. A little from one kind of food, and a little from another. Show the difference between "little" and "a little." *Mid. Gram.* § 94 (b).

In a dainty manner. Fastidiously, as if he did not enjoy the flavour of anything that was set before him.

Coarse. Plain and simple to a fault.

2. **Keep in such good spirits.** Continue to be so cheerful and happy as you are.

Humdrum. Dull and monotonous.

This very night. In what case is this noun?

See. Point out the object to this Transitive verb.

3. **It fell dark.** Darkness fell. "It" is here used indefinitely for some noun understood, as in the phrase, "It rains=rain is falling"; "it blows hard to-day=the wind is blowing hard to-day."

Off they started. "Off" is part of the verb "start," and is here placed first in the sentence (instead of being placed after its verb) for the sake of emphasis. *Mid. Gram.* § 411, and § 411 (b).

Just at the close. Here the adverb "just" qualifies the preposition "at" or the phrase "at the close."

A. The country mouse consented—*Principal clause.*

B. And as soon as it fell dark—*Adverb clause to C.*

C. Off they started for the city—*Coord. to A.*

D. Where they arrived just at the close of a splendid supper given by the master of the house—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. Where our town friend lived—*Adjective clause to D.*

Observe that in clause D "where" is used in a Continuative sense, and in clause E in a Restrictive one. See *Mid. Gram.* § 308.

Our town friend. The town mouse about whom we are talking.

Were gone. This is not the same as "had gone." "Were gone" expresses the *state of the agent*, and "gone" is a participle used as complement to the verb "were." "Had gone" expresses the *time of the action*, and "gone" here is not a participle, but part of the Past Perfect tense. *Mid. Gram.* § 206.

Got together. Collected.

Dainties. Delicately prepared articles of food. This is in contrast with the peas, bacon, and cheese named in par. 1—the plain and simple fare which the country mouse had placed before his city friend.

4. **The meats.** The kinds of food.

The room door creaked. The hinge of the room door creaked. Here the noun "room" is used as an adjective to qualify the noun "door." *Mid. Gram.* § 388.

Everything being soon, etc. Explain this construction.

A. The companions ran off—*Principal clause.*

B. But everything being soon quiet again, they returned to their repast—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. When once more the door opened—*Co-ord. to B.*

D. And the son of the master of the house came in with a great bounce, followed by his little terrier dog—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. Who ran sniffing with great eagerness to the very spot—*Co-ord. to D.*

F. Where our friend had just been seated—*Adjective clause to E.*

With a great bounce. With a sudden dash.

5. **No better shelter than that.** Here "that" is not a demonstrative adjective, but a demonstrative pronoun used as a substitute for the noun "shelter."

To resume his supper. To return to his supper.

I shall be off. I shall go away. The adverb "off" is here used as the complement to the verb "shall be."

WORDS.

1. **Visited.** Visit (*verb* or *noun*), visitor, visitation.

Choice. Choice (*adjective* or *noun*), choose.

Heartily. Heart, hearty, heartily, dis-hearten, cordial (Latin form of adjective).

Nibbled. Nip, nibble, nibbler, nibblingly.

Ordinary. Order, ordinal, ordinary, ordinance.

2. **Solitary.** Sole, solely, solitude, solitary.

Eyes. Eye, ocular (Latin form).

Merry. Mirth, merry, merriment, mirthful.

3. **Dark.** Dark, darkness, darkly, darkling (*adverb*), darken.

Close. Close (*noun* or *verb*), close (*adjective* or *adverb*), closely, cloister, closet, clause, closure, con-clude, con-clusion.

Splendid. Splendour, splendid, splendidly.

Lived. Live (*verb*), life, live (*adjective*), lively, alive (*adverb*).

4. **Repast.** Pasture, pastor, re-past.

Sniffing. Sniff, snuff, sniffle or snivel, snuffle, snout.

5. **Safe.** Safe, safely, safety, save, saviour.

Off. Of, off, offing.

Peace. Peace, peaceful, peaceable, peaceably, pacify, appease.

20.—The Glove and the Lions.

1. **A hearty king.** A jovial, jolly, or merry king.

As his lions strove. While his lions were fighting.

On the court. On the enclosed space or arena in which the lions fought.

2. **The benches round.** The benches that were around the arena.

He hoped, etc. The object to hope is the Simple or Noun Infinitive "to make," etc. The object to "make" is "whom" understood, and "his bride" is the complement to it.

3. **A gallant thing.** A grand and gay sight.

Valour and love, etc. Valour is represented by the nobles; love by the ladies. Above (on the benches) were the nobles, the ladies, and the king; below (in the arena) were the royal beasts.

5. **The bars.** The bars of the enclosure.

6. **De Lorge's love.** The woman beloved by Count de Lorge.

O'erheard, etc. Overheard what the king said. To overhear is to hear words that were not meant for the person who heard them, but for someone else.

8. **The chance is wondrous fine.** Here is a very fine chance of showing to the king, lords, and ladies how intense De Lorge's love for me is.

I'll drop. I will drop my glove into the arena, and ask him to pick it up.

9. **To prove his love.** To put his love to the test.

Then looked on him and smiled. This was a sign that she wished him to go down into the arena and pick up her glove.

10. **Right in the lady's face.** Here the adverb "right" qualifies the preposition "in" or the phrase "in the lady's face." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

11. **From.** Point out the object to this preposition.

Sets love, etc. Expects a lover to risk his life in such a way as that.

Summary.—King Francis was seated, with nobles and ladies on either side of him, watching some lions fight in the arena below. Among the ladies looking on was one beloved by Count de Lorge. This lady, desiring to put the Count's love to the test, threw her glove into the arena, and asked the Count to pick it up for her at risk of his life. He did so, but instead of gracefully handing her the glove, he threw it contemptuously into her face. The king applauded this act, and said that a lady who could set such a task as that to her lover did so out of vanity, and not from love.

WORDS.

1. **Sport.** Sport (*noun* or *verb*), sportive, sportively.

Strove. Strive, strife.

2. **Nobles.** Noble (*noun or adjective*), nobly, en-noble.
3. **Valour.** Valour, value, valiant, a-vail, pre-vail, prevalent.
5. **Bar.** Bar (*noun or verb*), barrier.
6. **Sharp.** Sharp, sharply, sharpness, sharpen.
8. **Drop.** Drop, drip, droop, dribble, driblet.

21. —Sparing an Enemy.

Being master. Although he is master.

For crushing his enemy. Defeating him beyond the possibility of recovery; utterly ruining him.

Magnanimously. Generously; from greatness of soul.

Neglects. Allows the opportunity to pass.

§ 1. DAVID AND SAUL.

Saul was king of Israel. But it had been announced by the prophet Samuel, and was generally believed by the people, that Saul would not be succeeded on the throne by one of his own sons, but by David, a young man of another family and tribe. Saul therefore seeks to slay David.

1. When Saul was returned. Point out the difference between "Saul was returned" and "Saul had returned." *Mid. Gram.* § 206.

The Philistines. A tribe of Canaan, living along the sea-coast, with whom the people of Israel were constantly at war.

Wilderness. An uncultivated and uninhabited tract.

Sheep-cotes. Pens or folds in which sheep are collected or confined.

2. The skirt. The part of a dress below the waist.

Privily. Secretly, stealthily.

David's heart smote him. David

reproached himself. He was suddenly smitten with a sense of guilt at having cut off Saul's skirt; for on entering the cave his first thought (as we are left to infer) had been to kill Saul, as his friends and followers advised him.

The Lord's anointed. Among the people of Israel, kings were appointed, not by having a crown placed on their heads, but by having oil poured over their head and shoulders. The ceremony of anointing or pouring oil over the head was performed by the high priest, who did so in the name of the Lord. Hence a man who had been anointed king by the high priest was called the Lord's anointed.

Seeing, etc. This is an example of an Impersonal absolute. *Mid. Gram.* § 399, Note 2.

Anointed of the Lord. Anointed by the Lord. The use of "of" in the sense of "by" is now almost obsolete.

Stayed. Restrained, checked.

3. Wherefore hearest thou, etc. Why dost thou pay any attention to men who say, Behold, David seeketh to slay thee.

Bade me kill thee. Why is the "to" omitted before "kill"?

For in that. For in the fact that, etc.

The Lord judge. The subjunctive mood in the sense of wish.

4. Whereas I, etc. While I, on the contrary, have given thee evil for good.

Go well. Go away in safety.

The Lord reward thee good. Subjunctive mood in the sense of wish.

WORDS.

Moment. Moment, momentous, momentary.

Neglects. Neglect (*noun or verb*), neglectful, negligent, negligently, negligence.

- Fittest.** Fit (*adjective* or *verb*), fitly, fitness, re-fit.
1. **Wilderness.** Wild, wildly, wilderness, be-wilder, wilding.
- Lie.** Lie (*intransitive*), lay (*transitive*), lair, layer.
2. **Deliver.** Deliver, delivery, deliverance.
- Enemy.** Inimical.
3. **Words.** Word, verb, verbal, verbose.
- Avenge.** Vengeance, a-venge, revenge, vindictive, vindictiveness.
4. **Dealt.** Deal, dole, dealings.

§ 2. LURTING AND THE PIRATES.

1. **Sects.** A *religious* body is called a sect. A *political* body is called a party or a faction.

By their never engaging, etc. By the fact that they never engage, etc. Here observe that "their" is correctly used in the Possessive case before the gerund "engaging." *Mid. Gram.* § 250 and § 369.

Was commanded by a Quaker. Was under the command of a Quaker.

Was of the same persuasion. Belonged to the same sect; held the same religious belief.

2. **Pirates.** Sea robbers.

Cabins. The small rooms below the deck, in which men sleep at night.

That they might. Why is this verb in the past tense? *Mid. Gram.* § 424 (b).

3. **Asleep.** Describe the form of this adverb. "Asleep" is here the objective complement to the verb "found." Point out all the different grammatical forms in which the complement to a Factitive or Intransitive verb can be expressed. *Mid. Gram.* § 178.

Entirely in our power. Here the adverb "entirely" qualifies the preposition "in" or the phrase "in our power." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

Majorca being an island. Explain this construction.

4. **On deck.** The floor-like covering of a ship, below which the cabins, etc., are placed, is called the deck.

Confounded. Astounded, dismayed.

That they might not be sold, etc. Why is this verb in the Past tense?

Cruel masters. This is the complement to the verb "to be."

In port. In harbour.

They had designed. Point out the object to this verb.

5. **Lay.** What is the Transitive form of this verb?

That they would not sell. That they did not intend to sell. Here "would" is not used as a sign of the subjunctive mood, but in the past tense in the sense of intention. Why is the tense past, and not present?

A. While the vessel lay in the harbour—*Adverb clause to B.*

B. The master of another English ship came on board—*Principal clause.*

C. And to him they confided their secret, telling him—*Co-ord. to B.*

D. That they would not sell their Turkish prisoners — *Noun clause to C.*

E. But (that they would) land them on some part of the African coast—*Co-ord. to D.*

F. If (it were) possible (to land them)—*Adverb clause to E.*

For their generosity. On account of their generosity.

6. **Divulged.** Let out. On the prefix "di," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

Escaping pursuit. Getting clear of their pursuers.

Cruised. To cruise is to sail to and fro on the ocean in search of an enemy, or to escape pursuit, or for pleasure, or for plunder.

To get quit of their prisoners. Gerundial Infinitive. "To rid themselves of their prisoners." "Get" is here used Intransitively through the omission of the Reflexive pronoun (see *Mid. Gram.* § 180, b), and "quit" is its objective complement, signifying "released."

7. Put down. Suppressed, defeated of their purpose.

Crew. The seamen by whom a ship is manned, exclusive of the officers under whose orders they work.

Grumble. Murmur, complain.

Their superiors. Their officers.

Undergoing the risk. Incurring the danger.

Recaptured. Captured a second time. On the force of the prefix "re," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

Rovers. Pirates who might be roving or cruising about in search of plunder.

Still. Nevertheless; in spite of all this.

The selling of men. Here "selling" is a Verbal noun in the strictest sense of the term. It is a *noun*, because it is preceded by the definite article and followed by the preposition "of." It might have been worded "and from selling men into slavery." In that case "selling" would be a verb (in the form of Gerund) having "men" for its object, as well as a noun preceded by the preposition "of." *Mid. Gram.* § 252.

8. On their approaching. At the time when they were approaching.

It came to be debated. The question began to be discussed.

They might return. They would perhaps return. Here "might" is used in the sense of possibility. *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6) (b).

Rise. Point out the Transitive form of this verb. *Mid. Gram.* § 186.

If sent. If they were sent.

In two detachments. In two separate lots; by two instalments.

9. Offered. Volunteered; made an offer of taking, etc.

Without any accident. Without any mishap.

On being set down. Here "being set down" is a Gerund, and object to the preposition "on."

Much reconciled. Observe that the adverb "much" is used with participles, and not "very." *Mid. Gram.* § 371.

10. Forbearing conduct. Patient and considerate conduct.

Greenwich. A port on the Thames, not far from the main port of London.

Act so extraordinary a part. Behave in such a very unusual way; "act" is here an Intransitive verb; "part" is a cognate object of the kind (b) described in *Mid. Gram.* § 183. On the prefix "extra," see § 471.

WORDS.

1. Sects. Sect, section, segment, sectarian.

Violence. Violent, violently, violence, violate.

Merchant. Merchant, merchandise, commerce, commercial, mercenary, mercantile.

Persuasion. Persuade, persuasive, persuasion.

2. Captured. Captor, capture, captive, captivate.

Accustomed. Ac-custom, custom, costume.

Sell. Sale, saleable.

Captain. Chief, chieftain, capital, capitation.

3. Safe. Save, safe, safety, safely.

4. Confounded. Confound, confuse, confusedly, confusion.

Promised. Promise (*verb* or *noun*), promissory.

Designed. Sign, de-sign (*noun* or *verb*), designedly, designation.

5. Confided. Confide, confident,

confidant, confidence, confidently.

Secret. Secret (*adjective* or *noun*), secrecy, secrete.

6. **Pursuit.** Pursue, pursuit, pursuance, prosecute.

7. **Received.** Receive, receipt, reception, recipient, receptive.

Superiors. Superior, supreme, sovereign, supremacy, sovereignty.

Adhered. Adhere, adherent, adhesive.

Resolution. Resolve, resolute, resolutely, resolution.

Abstaining. Abstain, abstinence.

8. **Set.** Sit, seat, set, settle, settlement.

Purpose. Propose, proposal, proposition.

9. **Consented.** Consent (*verb* or *noun*), consensus.

Carried. Car, carry, carrier, carriage, chariot, charioteer.

Reconciled. Conciliate, conciliatory.

Prudent. Prudent, provident; prudence, providence; provide, proviso, providential.

10. **Favourable.** Favour (*noun* or *verb*), favourable, favourably, favourite.

Quickly. Quick, quickness, quickly, quicken.

22.—Tea.

Much used. Observe that the adverb "much" and not "very" is used before participles. See *Mid. Gram.* § 371.

Still. Up to the present day.

It grows wild. Here "wild" is the complement to the verb "grows." "Wild" is the opposite to "cultivated," and signifies the natural state of the plant, before it has been reared and improved by human labour.

2. **Are trained to go up, etc.** Here "to go up" is the complement to the verb "are trained."

3. **Like the blade.** In what case is "blade"?

4. **It is from the leaf, etc.** Observe that the phrase "it is" is introduced in order to throw more stress upon the noun "leaf." See *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (c).

Burst. A sudden and general outburst.

5. **Is one of heavy rain.** Here "one" is a Demonstrative pronoun standing for the noun "climate" or "kind of climate."

Broken. Interrupted.

Deadly. Pestilential, so unwholesome as to cause death.

Being productive. Since it is productive.

6. **Seedlings.** Young plants that have sprung up from seed. On the suffix "ling," see *Mid. Gram.* § 451.

7. **By the time.** By the time that; as soon as.

Has reached. This is the Present Perfect tense. Describe the special purpose for which this tense is used. See *Mid. Gram.* § 214.

Must be sparingly done. Must not be done to an excessive degree.

8. **The best.** The most abundant.

Hoed. Dug up and loosened with a hoe.

9. **Exposed.** Spread out in the open air.

10. **To prevent them, etc.** A Gerundial Infinitive: so that they may not be burnt.

11. **Brittle.** Easily broken; the opposite to flexible.

12. **Than that of growing the leaf.** Here "that" is a Demonstrative pronoun standing for "process." "Growing," though it is properly an Intransitive verb, is here used in a causal or Transitive sense. See *Mid. Gram.* § 185.

14. **Beverage.** A drink artifici-

ally prepared and of agreeable flavour is called a beverage.

In a clear and active state. This phrase is the complement to the verb "keep." Besides this kind of phrase, what are the other grammatical forms in which the complement to Factive and Intransitive verbs can be expressed?

15. Tea-growing. Here "tea" is the object to the verb "growing," which is here used in a causal or Transitive sense.

Industry. Some *specific* form of occupation is called "an industry." In such a phrase "industry" is a *common* noun, and its adjective form is "industrial." When the noun is used in a *general* sense and without any article preceding it, it is an *abstract* noun, and its adjective form is "industrious."

Words.

1. Drink. Drink (*noun* or *verb*), drench, drinkable.

Originally. Origin, original, originate.

Widely. Wide, widely, width, widen.

Seed. Sow, sower, seed, seedling.

4. Young. Young, youth, youthful, youthfully.

5. Broken. Break, breach.

Combination. Combine, combination.

Productive. Pro-duce' (*verb*), prod'-nce (*noun*), prod'-uct (*noun*), productive, production.

7. Sparingly. Spare (*verb*), spare (*adjective*), sparingly.

Excessive. Exceed, excess, excessive, exceedingly.

9. Preparation. Prepare, preparation, preparatory.

Process. Proceed, process, proceeding, preceding, procession.

10. Prevent. Prevent, prevention, preventive.

13. Gradual. Grade, gradual, gradation, degree, de-gradation, congress.

14. Value. Value, valuable, a-vail, pre-vail, pre-valent, valuation.

Students. Study, studious, studiously, studio, student.

23.—Uberto, the Genoese.

1. Republic. This is the name given to that form of government in which the affairs of the State are managed, not by a king, but by boards, councils, or assemblies. In such communities there are generally two parties or factions, one represented by the nobles or high-born, the other by the commons. So it was at Genoa.

Factions. A political party is called a faction,—a body of men who agree to advocate some particular policy, or to promote the interests of some particular class. A *political* party is called a faction; a *religious* party is called a sect.

Of low origin. Of common origin; not born among the nobles.

Superior talents. Abilities above the average.

Enriched by commerce. Who had made himself rich by trade.

The popular party. The party or faction to which the people, as distinct from the nobles, belonged.

A democratical form, etc. A popular or republican form of government. In this the power rests with the people, and not with the nobles or with the king, as has been explained above.

2. Subverting. Overthrowing, putting an end to.

Their former supremacy. The high position that they formerly held.

With considerable rigour. With much severity.

Proceeded against him. Filed a suit against him.

As a traitor. As one guilty of treason or conspiracy against the Government.

Displayed sufficient lenity. Were quite as lenient as they ought to be.

Perpetual banishment. Life-long banishment.

Confiscation. Forfeiture to the public treasury.

3. The first magistrate. The chief magistrate of Genoa.

Haughty. Arrogant, overbearing, domineering.

His high lineage. His noble descent.

Otherwise. In other respects ; in points in which his haughty temper and pride of birth were not concerned.

This sentence. This verdict.

Aggravated its severity. Made its severity more painful and humiliating.

Said he. Whenever the reporting verb is thus thrust into the middle of a speech, the subject is placed after it, and not before it. It would be against idiom or custom to write "he said." *Mid. Gram.* § 416 (f).

A base mechanic. An ill-bred artisan.

Their clemency. Their mercy ; their kind and considerate treatment.

Doomed. Condemned, sentenced.

4. Submission, etc. Deference to the decision of the court.

Stung. Hurt, offended, galled.

Could not forbear saying. Could not refrain from saying. "Saying" here is the object to the verb "forbear."

That perhaps, etc. This would be worded as follows in the form of a Direct narration : "Perhaps you

may hereafter find cause to repent of the language that you have used to a man who is not less sensitive of abuse than yourself."

5. The Neapolitan dominions. The territory belonging to Naples.

The wreck of his fortune. The wrecked or shattered remains of his fortune.

To settle. To establish himself ; make a home for himself.

Industry and capacity. Energy and cleverness.

Than he had possessed. Than what he had possessed.

His reputation for honour, etc. The good name that he bore for honest and liberal dealing.

6. Visited as a merchant. Visited in the capacity of merchant.

A. Among other places was the city of Tunis—*Principal clause.*

B. Which he frequently visited as a merchant—*Adjective clause to A. (places).*

C. Which at that time was in friendship with the Venetians—*Co-ord. to A.*

D. Though (it was) hostile to most of the other Italian states—*Adverb clause to C.*

E. And (it was) especially so to Genoa—*Co-ord. to D.*

Show why "which" is Continuative in clause C and Restrictive in clause B.

One of the first men. One of the leading men.

In irons. In fetters. Iron is a Material noun ; but it is here used as a Common noun and put in the Plural number. There are two ways in which a Material noun can be made a Common noun, (a) by placing an article before it, (b) by putting it in the Plural number.

Oppressed with labour. Fatigued with the toil.

Delicate. Slender, not muscular.

At intervals. Every now and then.

7. A few words. Show the difference between "a few words" and "few words."

My captors. The men who have taken me prisoner.

Suspect enough, etc. Suspect already that my lineage is high enough to enable them to demand a heavy ransom.

Ransom. The price paid for the delivery of a captive.

Aloud. Explain the formation of this adverb.

Nobly revenged. Revenged in a noble way, that is, by returning good for evil.

8. Who claimed a right in, etc. Who considered himself the owner of young Adorno.

A capture of value. A prisoner for whom a valuable ransom could be asked.

A. Uberto paid the sum—*Principal clause*.

B. And causing his servant, etc., apparel, he returned to the youth—*Co-ord. to A*.

C. Whom he found working—*Co-ord. to B*.

D. As (he found him) before—*Adverb clause to C*.

E. And told him—*Co-ord. to A. + B*.

F. (That) he was free—*Noun clause to E*.

Was tempted. Was almost induced.

The flutter of emotion. The tumult or agitation of mind.

9. To despatch. Gerundial Infinitive; for the purpose of despatching or finishing off.

Had greatly ingratiated himself, etc. Had made his company very agreeable to him.

Some time. In what case is "time"?

He could have shown. Point out the object to this verb.

For a conductor. Who should act the part of guide or conductor.

With every convenience. With everything necessary to his convenience.

10. Detain you longer. Detain you for a longer time. "Longer" is here an adverb.

To revisit. Gerundial Infinitive.

A. I would with much pleasure detain you in my humble mansion—*Principal clause*.

B. But I am aware of your impatience to revisit your friends, and of the cruelty—*Co-ord. to A*.

C. Of which I should be guilty—*Adjective clause to B*.

D. If I deprived them longer of the joy—*Adverb clause to C*.

E. Than (it is) necessary (to do so)—*Adverb clause to D*.

F. (Which) they will receive in recovering you—*Adjective clause to D*.

This provision for your voyage. This purse of gold which will provide for your wants on the voyage.

May recollect somewhat. May have some recollection.

Effusions. The effuse expressions. Effusion means literally the act of pouring out. Here it means the things poured out, namely, the thanks or expressions of gratitude.

From each other. Why is "each other" here more correct than "one another"? *Mid. Gram.* § 111.

11. The transport. The rapture of delight.

Had foundered. Had been wrecked.

Said old Adorno. See note on "said he" in par. 3.

Inestimable. Incalculable.

12. Repent the scorn. Be sorry for the scorn or contempt. "You might repent." "Might" is here used in the sense of possibility. *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6) (b).

Seeing his prediction, etc. Seeing that his words have come true.

Your only son. "Only" is here an adjective, and not an adverb.

13. Was displaying. Was setting forth.

Could not be cancelled. Could not be undone.

If possible. If it were possible. The verb "it were" is understood after "if."

He made such powerful intercession. He interceded or pleaded with so much effect.

Apprising. Informing.

He lay under. Which he lay under.

Genuine nobleness of his character. The inborn nobility of his mind. Uberto was noble in character, though not in descent.

Fellow-citizens. Under a republican form of government we speak of men as fellow-citizens. Under a monarchy we speak of them as fellow-subjects.

WORDS.

1. Factions. Fact, faction, factor, factious.

Nobles. Noble (*noun* or *adjective*), nobleness, nobility, en-noble.

Mind. Mind, mental, mentally, re-mind, reminder.

Superior. Superior, supreme, sovereign, supremacy.

Commerce. Merchant, mercantile, mercenary, commerce, commercial.

2. Uniting. One, unity, unite, union, unitedly.

Succeeded. Succeed, success, successful.

Traitor. Traitor, traitorous, treason, tradition.

Lenity. Lenient, lenience, leniently, lenity.

Property. Proper, property,

propriety, properly, ap-pro-priate.

3. Devoid. Void, de-void.

Sentiments. Sense, sentiment, sentimental, as-sent, con-sent, dis-sent, sentence.

Aggravated. Ag-gravate, grave, grief, grieve, grievous, griev-ance, grievously.

Mechanic. Machine, machinery, mechanic, mechanism, me-chanics, mechanist.

Doomed. Doom (*verb* or *noun*), condemn.

4. Forbear. Forbearance, forbear-ingly.

Repent. Penitence, penance, re-pent, repentance.

Language. Linguist, lingual.

Sensitive. Sense, sensation, sensible, sensitive.

5. Debts. Debt, debit, due, duty, indebted.

Settle. Set, sit, seat, settle, settle-ment.

Islands. Isle, island, insular, isolate.

6. Frequently. Fre'-quent (*adjective*), fre-quent' (*verb*), fre-quently, frequency.

Oppressed. Press, oppress, op-pressive, oppression, oppressor.

Instrument. Instruct, instruc-tion, instrument, instrumental.

Stole. Steal, stealth, stealthy, stealthily.

24.—From the Indies.

1. From the Indies. From India. On account of the islands called the East Indies or the West Indies, India itself is sometimes called the Indies.

Can you tell aught of, etc. Can you tell me anything about the gallant Ninetieth regiment.

And who are safe, etc. And can you tell me what men are still alive?

2. To rank and file. The whole

body of common soldiers in a regiment is called the rank and file, as distinct from the officers.

My comrades. My fellow-soldiers of the same regiment.

Your Robert bade me tell. Which your Robert bade me tell.

3. You little know. You do not know. On the Negative force of the adverb "little," see *Mid. Gram.* § 374.

4. Havelock's. Havelock was the General who led the British forces through Lucknow into the Residency and rescued the long-besieged garrison.

Untouched by steel or ball. Not hit by sword or gun.

5. Her only son, etc. To spare her only son; the widow's cry to God that He would spare her only son.

6. In the despatch. A despatch is an important official letter or report sent by the responsible officer to the Government or other authority under which he is serving.

A medal and a pension his. He has been given a medal and a pension.

But will wish him well. Who will not wish him well. *Mid. Gram.* § 162.

7. Blessings, etc. Blessings be on your tongue.

That you knew. I wish that you knew. Point out the object to this Transitive verb.

8. Bronzed and tanned. Sunburnt. These two words both mean "sunburnt." Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin. "Bronzed" means sunburnt to the colour of bronze. "Tanned" means sunburnt to the colour of tan or leather.

His talk's of you. His talk is about you.

To one tune. In the same affectionate strain.

9. He is home. He is returned home; he is here already.

25.—The King and the Miller.

Dialogue. A conversation between two persons. On the prefix "dia," see *Mid. Gram.* § 472.

As such. As a keeper of the forest. Here "such" is a Demonstrative pronoun, and not a Demonstrative adjective.

Poaching. To poach means to shoot or hunt forbidden game.

Stealthily. Secretly.

A private preserve. A forest set apart as a private shooting-ground.

Passionately. Ardently, enthusiastically.

Deer-shooting. In this compound word "deer" is the object to the verb or participle "shooting."

By himself. Alone, unaccompanied by any one.

In the dusk of the evening. As the darkness of evening came on.

No better off. In no better position.

Emergency. A situation of difficulty that requires immediate and decisive action.

Upon himself. Upon his own resources.

To help him. A Gerundial Infinitive qualifying the three nouns preceding.

Much perplexed. Observe that "much," and not "very," is used before participles. *Mid. Gram.* § 371.

To know. A Gerundial Infinitive.

Intruders. Poachers. To intrude is to come uninvited into a place that belongs to another.

1. Night shows me, etc. Night shows no more respect for me than for any ordinary man.

Counsellors. Advisers.

He may think so. He may fancy that he is greater and more magnificent than an ordinary man. "So" is a Demonstrative adverb; and it here saves the repetition of the words

"greater and more magnificent."
Mid. Gram. § 154.

When seated; when lost. When he is seated; when he is lost. On the omission of the verb "to be" after certain Subordinative conjunctions, see *Mid. Gram.* § 322.

Knows not. Point out the object to the verb "knows."

Which is north, and which is south. The word "which" is used in a selective sense; "what" is used in a general sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 167.

Puffed up. Filled with pride.

False attributes. The qualities of wisdom, power, and greatness falsely attributed to us.

In losing the monarch, etc. In losing the quality of a monarch, I have found that of a man. On the use of "the" for changing a Common noun into an Abstract one, see *Mid. Gram.* § 119.

Sure. Surely, no doubt.

My majesty. My royal rank and position.

2. Little better. Not much better than a rogue. On the negative force of the adverb "little," see *Mid. Gram.* § 374.

To be talked to. To be addressed.

Go off. Why is "to" omitted before this Infinitive?

Might be near. Might perhaps be near. "Might" is here used in the sense of possibility. See *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6) (b). Why is it here in the past tense? See *Mid. Gram.* § 422, rule 1.

Pray, who are you? The word "pray" is elliptical. "I pray you," that is, be so good as to tell me.

Have you not. When "not" is used in asking a question, the answer "Yes" is expected.

3. Been used to. Been accustomed to. The object to the preposition "to" is the Relative pronoun understood.

I shall make bold. I shall make myself bold, that is, I shall have the boldness, etc.

In custody. In prison.

Suspected. Suspicious looking; questionable.

A better account of himself. A more satisfactory explanation of his presence in this forest.

4. The chase leading us, etc. Nominative absolute.

A great way. In what case is "way"?

Benighted. Overtaken by the darkness of night.

It lay down. Point out the present tense of this verb, and give its Transitive or causal form.

If I thought, etc. Now, I wonder whether I ought to believe this.

5. Be that as it may. Whether that be so or not.

To convince you. Gerundial Infinitive.

See me safe to Nottingham. Conduct me to Nottingham, and see me safely arrived there.

To your utmost desire. To the furthest extent that you could desire.

I am convinced. I am quite certain that you are, etc.

Offered me, promised me. Explain how these two Passive verbs can have a noun or pronoun in the Objective case after "them." What is the name given to such an object? *Mid. Gram.* § 193.

Both in a breath. Both at the same time.

Be hanged. A contemptuous way of dismissing his offer. When a man or other criminal is spoken of, we say "hanged"; as, "he will be hanged." When anything else is spoken of, we say "hung"; as, "the coat was hung up."

Extraordinary. On the prefix "extra," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

Prithee. I pray thee.

Don't thee and thou me. Don't address me as "thee" and "thou." These pronouns were once used in speaking to an inferior. The Miller resents this, and says, "I believe I am as good a man as yourself."

At least. At the lowest reckoning.

Too familiar. Unduly familiar. The adverb "too" always signifies excess, or more than enough. *Mid. Gram.* § 372.

I know. Point out the object to this verb.

6. Seize you. Apprehend you, make a prisoner of you.

As best I can. To the best of my ability.

Poor entertainment. Humble hospitality.

7. Scoured. Searched through and through.

Deeply in your debt. Here the adverb "deeply" qualifies the preposition "in," or the entire phrase "in your debt." *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a).

I cannot think but. I cannot think of anything except that, etc. I cannot help thinking.

A badge of knighthood. A mark of knighthood.

Requite you. Repay you.

WORDS.

Duty. Due, duty, dutiful, dutifully; debt, debit, debtor.

Night. Night, nightly, nocturnal (Latin form), be-nighted.

Preserve. Preserve (*noun* or *verb*), preservation.

Darkness. Dark, darkly, darkling (*adverb*), darken.

Know. Know, knowledge, knowingly.

Musing. Muse (*verb* or *noun*), amuse.

Intruders. Intrude, intruder, intrusive, intrusion.

1. Public. Public, publish, publication.

Wiser. Wis, wit, wise, wisdom, wisely, witch, wizard.

Counsellors. Counsel, consul, consult, consultation.

Seated. Seat, sit, set, settle, settlement.

Attributes. At'-tribute (*noun*), attrib'-ute (*verb*), attributive.

2. Assure. Sure, surety, surely, assure, assurance, assuredly.

Name. Name (*noun* or *verb*), namely; noun, nominal, denominate.

Business. Busy (*adjective* or *verb*), busily, business.

3. Questions. Quest, query, inquire, require, requisite.

Bold. Bold, boldly, boldness, em-bolden.

Authority. Author, authority, authorise.

Pass. Pass (*verb* or *noun*), passage, passenger, sur-pass.

5. Satisfy. Satisfy, satisfaction, satisfactory.

False. False, falsehood, fallacy, fallacious.

Prithee. Pray, prayer, prayerful.

Familiar. Family, familiar, familiarity, familiarise, familiarly.

6. Decision. Decide, decisive, decision, decisively.

Resolved. Resolve, resolute, resolutely, resolution.

Deserting. Des-ert' (*verb*), des'-ert (*noun*), desertion, deserter.

Entrusted. Trust, trustful, entrust.

7. Usage. Use (*noun*), use (*verb*), usage, usual, useful, utilise, utility.

Dignity. Deign, dignity, con-dign, dignify.

26.—History of the Postage Stamp.

1. Postage. On the suffix "age," see *Mid. Gram.* § 461.

2. Incident. A casual event.

Sixty years ago. Sixty years from the present time dating backwards.

Turned it over and over. Turned it several times from back to front.

The price, etc. Absolute construction.

Brother. Point out the two plurals of this noun, and give their respective meanings.

3. Kind-hearted. On the formation of such adjectives, see *Mid. Gram.* § 243.

A. No sooner had the postman turned his back—*Principal clause.*

B. Than the girl confessed—*Adverb clause to A.*

C. That the signs marked on the outside of the letter told her all—*Noun clause to B.*

D. (That) she wanted to know—*Adjective clause to C.*

E. That this plan had been adopted by her brother and herself to save expense—*Co-ord. to C.*

F. And that the letter did not contain any writing inside—*Co-ord. to C. + E.*

To save expense. Gerundial Infinitive.

4. Asked. This verb takes two objects, a Direct and an Indirect. Point them both out.

For such frauds. For such fraudulent devices.

Vicious. Faulty, unsound.

5. Knows no bounds. Is unbounded or unlimited; penetrates to all parts of the world.

The sending of letters. Here "sending," although it is a Gerund in form, is purely a noun, since it is followed by the preposition "of" and preceded by an article. It is a verbal noun in the strictest sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 252.

Only by the cost, etc. Here the adverb "only" qualifies the preposi-

tion "by," or the entire phrase "by the cost."

A great service, etc. A great benefit would be conferred on the public.

6. Surpassed the hopes, etc. Exceeded the expectations of those who made it into law.

Legislator. One who makes or passes a law.

Which he was the first, etc. Which he thought of before any one else had done so.

To think of. A Gerundial Infinitive qualifying the adjective "first."

27.—The City of Singapore.

1. Few places. Not many places. On the negative force of "few," as distinct from "a few," see *Mid. Gram.* § 99.

The town and island. Singapore is a town situated on an island called by the same name. Hence it is called a "town and island."

As it does. "Does" is here a pro-verb, standing for "furnishes."

Garrison. The body of troops placed in guard of a town or fort.

Of the interior. Of the interior of the island.

Mechanics and labourers. Skilled and unskilled workmen. Among mechanics we should include skilled workmen, such as tailors, carpenters, bootmakers, iron-smiths, silver-smiths, etc. Among the unskilled workmen we should include common labourers, porters, cart-drivers, etc.

The native Malays. Singapore is in the Malay Peninsula, and the original or native inhabitants are called Malays.

The main body. The bulk, the majority.

Klings. In the Malay Peninsula and in the East India Islands men

who have come from India (or Western India, as it is here called) are known as Klings. Perhaps this word is a corruption of Talinga or Telugu.

Javanese. The adjective form of Java.

Men-of-war. Warships.

Praus. A pran is the local name of a large Malay boat.

Junks. A Chinese vessel is called a junk.

Several hundred tons burden. The phrase "several hundred tons" qualifies the noun "burden"; the noun "tons" is the Adverbial objective of weight. See *Mid. Gram.* § 386 (5).

Fishing boats. Here the verbal noun "fishing" is used as an adjective and qualifies the noun "boats."

Passenger sampans. Here the noun "passenger" is used as an adjective to qualify the noun "sampans." Sampan is the local name for a small Malay boat.

Joss-houses. A Chinese idol is called a joss; hence a temple is called a joss-house.

Warehouses. Houses for storing wares or goods.

Suburbs. Streets in the outskirts of a town. On the prefix "sub," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

2. Incessant activity. Unceasing energy.

A smock. A loose and light garment, something like a shirt in shape; but it is worn externally as a coat.

In the country. Outside the town.

Retail shops. The sale of goods in small quantities is called retail; trading in large quantities is called wholesale.

Schooners. Sailing vessels of moderate size.

3. Hardware. Ware made of metal, especially iron: ironmongery.

Dry goods. A collective name for

textile fabrics of all kinds,—cotton, woollen, silk, etc. "Dry goods" is a name used in apposition to groceries, which consist of tea, sugar, salt, dried fruit.

Gimlets. A small carpenter's tool for boring holes in wood.

To mind. To be disappointed or vexed.

He bates a little, etc. He comes down a little in his prices; he lowers his price a little.

Get a living. Earn a livelihood.

On one. In Europe tailors sit on a table whilst they work. In Singapore they sit at a table.

4. The outskirts. The sides or outer parts of a city, called its suburbs.

Clothes-boxes. Boxes for holding clothes. Give the two Plural forms of "cloth," and point out the meaning of each of them. *Mid. Gram.* § 81.

With a flint lock. A flint lock is a lock or spring which has a flint fixed in the hammer. The gunpowder in the gun is lighted from the spark produced by the flint striking on the steel.

Very handsomely. In very good style.

All about. Here the adverb "all" (see *Mid. Gram.* p. 141) qualifies the preposition "about," or the entire phrase "about the streets."

To be hired. A Gerundial Infinitive, qualifying the participle "waiting,"—waiting for the purpose of being hired.

28.—The Burial of Sir John Moore.

1. Corse. Corpse, dead body. In poetry "corse" is often used for "corpse."

Rampart. A wall or an embankment of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's fire.

Hurried. Carried rapidly away from the battlefield.

His farewell shot. At military funerals, volleys are fired into the air over the grave as the body is laid in it. But at the burial of Sir John Moore this was not done, as there was no time to go through the usual ceremonies.

2. Struggling moonbeams'. Struggling to make themselves visible through the clouds.

3. Wound him. Wrapped his body round. He was buried in his martial cloak, not wrapped round, as the dead usually are, with a winding sheet.

5. And we far away, etc. While we, his friends and fellow-countrymen, would be far away on the billow.

6. Lightly. Slightly.

Upbraid him. Speak reproachfully of him.

But little he'll reck. But he will care nothing for what is said of him. On the Negative force of "little," see *Mid. Gram.* § 374.

7. But half. Only half.

Our heavy task. Our sad duty.

Random gun. Fired at irregular intervals.

29.—Sivaji's Escape from Delhi.

1. Distinguished themselves. Shown what good warriors they were.

Campaign. A series of military movements and engagements, covering a definite area of land and lasting for a definite period of time, is called a campaign.

Side by side. One beside the other.

Complimenting him. Praising him in high terms. Point out the difference between "compliment" and "complement."

Great. but general, etc. Liberal, but indefinite, promises of advancement.

Cordiality. Hearty display of friendship.

Dependants. Men depending on him. *Dependant* is a noun; *dependent* is an adjective. A similar difference exists between *confident* and *confilant*.

Escorted. An escort is a body of men employed to guide or accompany some person either for the sake of guarding him or as a mark of respect. Sivaji was escorted (conducted) by 500 men, probably for both reasons.

2. By liberal treatment. By treating him frankly and generously.

Politics. The art or tactics of government.

Narrow and short-sighted. Wanting in breadth and foresight. "Narrow" means that he was bound by prejudices; "short-sighted" means that he had no insight into the future. On the formation of the adjective "short-sighted," see *Mid. Gram.* § 243.

Suppress his feelings. Disguise or restrain his real sentiments.

To gain any immediate advantage. For gaining some temporary object.

Laying aside his prejudices. Throwing off his personal likes and dislikes. On the prefix "pre," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471. "Prejudice" literally means a judgment formed beforehand, that is, without proper inquiry.

Permanent attachment. A lasting friendship.

Despised as well as disliked. When the conjunction "as well as" is used, is the main stress thrown upon the first or upon the second verb? *Mid. Gram.* § 289 (b).

He felt the insults. He resented the insults, etc.

The more because. To that ex-

tent or for that reason more, because they come from so mean a hand. "The" is here a Demonstrative adverb of Quantity; this adverb is always followed by some adjective or other adverb in the Comparative degree. *Mid. Gram.* § 257 (e).

Ignoble. Mean, low, insignificant.

Mistook the person. Misunderstood the character of the person.

He had to deal with. Supply the Relative that is here understood.

To think. Supply the conjunction that is here understood.

Making him sensible, etc. Making him feel what an insignificant man he was.

3. About to enter Delhi. On the point of entering Delhi. If these words are grammatically analysed, then "about" is a preposition followed by the Noun-Infinitive "to enter" as its object. *Mid. Gram.* § 235 (d).

To meet him. Which Infinitive is this?

Contemptuous. Show the difference of meaning between "contemptuous" and "contemptible."

Disrespect. Incivility; the want of respect. On the Negative force of the prefix "dis," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

4. Performed his obeisance. Made his bow; prostrated himself to the earth.

To have made his way. To have made his way to the emperor's favour.

Suppleness. Pliant behaviour, obsequiousness.

Received without notice. Received without any mark of respect.

Control, etc. Suppress the shame and indignation that he felt.

In a swoon. In a fainting fit.

When he came to himself. When he recovered his senses.

Called on the Government, etc.

Demanded of the emperor that he should take his life, as he had already taken his honour.

Was not prepared for, etc. Did not expect.

To be watched. Simple Infinitive; objective complement to the Factitive verb "ordered."

5. Sivaji's whole thoughts, etc. Sivaji thought of nothing else than how to find the means of escape.

His escort. Namely, the 500 men who had come with him to Delhi.

With whom he said, etc. On the ground alleged by him that the climate of Delhi did not suit them.

6. Took to his bed. Laid himself up as if he were sick. Here the Reflexive pronoun is omitted after "took." *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

Established a communication, etc. Carried on a secret correspondence with his friends outside the residence.

To be distributed. Gerundial Infinitive.

To the passage. To the passing in and out.

Donations. Presents.

7. One evening. In what case is "evening"?

Concerted his measures, etc. Arranged or settled his plans with the men outside.

Repaired. Betook himself; made his way.

Posted. Placed in readiness.

Made the best of his way. Rode as fast as he could.

In assumed characters. In disguise.

The least suspected roads. The roads by which he would be least expected to travel.

8. Much address. Much readiness of speech and action; much tact and adroitness.

To elude his pursuers. To evade their attempts to catch him. This is a simple or Noun-Infinitive, and is in

apposition with "it": "it," namely, to elude his pursuers, must have required much address.

Made good. Accomplished.

30.—The Chimpanzee.

1. The nearest approach to man. The most human; bearing the nearest resemblance to man. Here "nearest" is an adjective in the superlative degree, qualifying the noun "approach."

Foot-handed. This adjective is applied to animals whose forefeet are used as hands also. The feet of a monkey, though they are used for walking, are prehensile, that is, capable of holding and handling things. Monkeys are therefore foot-handed, rather than four-footed.

In structure. In bodily make or organisation.

With his legs slightly bent. When his legs are slightly bent.

Awkward as hands. Are not well adapted to do the work of hands.

For easy standing or walking. For standing or walking at ease.

This animal is a native, etc. The original home of this animal is the western side of Africa.

Refined. The opposite to brutal.

2. Intelligence. Quickness of understanding.

Tenants of trees. Inhabitants or occupiers of trees.

Wilds. Wild places; forest.

Tightly interleaved. Firmly plaited or twisted together.

Impenetrable to water. Proof against water.

Diameter. On the prefix "dia," see *Mid. Gram.* § 472.

The male remaining. What construction is this?

3. Like an ordinary animal. In the same way as one would treat an ordinary animal. In what case is "animal" here?

So much humanity. So many of the characteristics of human nature.

To converse with him. To associate with him.

In captivity. In the captive state; that is, the state in which he has lost his natural freedom and become the property of some one.

Subordinates himself willingly. Places himself in voluntary subjection.

Holds himself better, etc. Considers himself better.

Molest him. Annoy or trouble him.

Humorous. Jocular, playful.

4. Inquisitive. Disposed to pry into things.

Ecstasy. A transport of delight.

Wilful. Wayward; self-willed; perverse.

Stubborn. Obstinate; unyielding.

Variable. Changeable; uncertain.

Now, now. At one time, at another time.

Morose. Sullen; sulky; ill-humoured.

Extract. A short passage taken out of a larger book.

Diary. A daily record; a journal.

5. Readily. Without any doubt or hesitation.

More comfortable. More happy, more entirely at his ease.

Was assigned a place. In what case is "place," and why? *Mid. Gram.* § 193.

A. He never felt more comfortable—*Principal clause.*

B. Than (he felt comfortable at the time)—*Adverb clause to A.*

C. When he was admitted to the family circle—*Adjective clause to B.*

D. And (when he was) allowed to move freely about to open and shut doors—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. While his joy was boundless—*Co-ord. to A.*

F. When he was assigned a place at the common table—*Adverb clause to E.*

G. And the guests admired his natural wit and practical jokes—*Co-ord. to F.*

His natural wit. His inborn sense of the ludicrous.

Practical jokes. Jokes that consisted in doing something, and not in saying anything. The chimpanzee could not talk, but he could show his sense of wit by his actions.

By drumming furiously, etc. By beating the table vigorously with his fists, as if he were beating a drum.

C. His favourite occupation. His chief employment or amusement.

Drawers. The small compartments in a table or almirah, which can be drawn in and out.

Rummaged. Ransacked; turned everything out to see what the boxes contained.

Did not look suspicious to him. Did not excite his fears or suspicions.

Rubber ball. Ball made of india-rubber.

A. How easily suspicion was aroused in him—*Noun clause to B.*

B. Might be illustrated by the fact—*Principal clause.*

C. That he shrank with terror from every rubber ball—*Noun clause to B (fact).*

D. As long as he lived—*Adverb clause to C.*

Were among his cardinal virtues. Were some of his principal virtues.

He bored me. He wearied or troubled me.

Wherever I went. On the sense of totality implied in "ever," when this is attached to a Relative pronoun or Relative adverb, see *Mid. Gram.* § 159 (c).

7. His time for retiring for the night. His bed time.

He would jump. He was in the habit of jumping. On this sense of

"would," see *Mid. Gram.* p. 215 (4) (c).

Being afraid, etc. This participle is intended to state the cause of the action. "He covered himself with the blanket, because he was afraid of the darkness."

His favourite meal. The meal that he liked best.

Not to use. To abstain from using.

Could hardly behave better. Could hardly show better manners.

Did. This is a pro-verb, standing for "behave." *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (5) (c).

8. Well-mannered. Well-behaved.

Obliging. Willing to do what he was expected to do.

As a good fellow. As a good-natured fellow.

Speculating. Considering, trying to come to a conclusion.

1. When he was first introduced to my little girl—*Adjective clause to C.*

B. Who was then six months old—*Co-ordinate with A.*

C. He seemed perplexed—*Principal clause.*

D. And (he) observed her with astonishment—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. As (he would observe her)—*Adverb clause to D.*

F. If (he were) speculating—*Adverb clause to E.*

G. Whether that little bit of a creature was really a human being—*Noun clause to E.*

That little bit of a creature. That diminutive creature.

Was made up. Was cleared of doubt; was fully decided.

Offered. Point out the Direct and Indirect objects to this verb.

9. Mumps. A disease that consists in a swelling and inflammation of the glands between the ears and chin.

Competent. Well qualified.

To take charge of him. Which Infinitive is this?

Pulse. The beating or throbbing of the heart. The state of the pulse is generally tested by feeling the patient's wrist.

Eventually. At last, after all other remedies had been tried.

There being danger. Explain this construction. "There" is here Introductory. *Mid. Gram.* § 29.

10. Would not use chloroform. Were not willing to use chloroform. Here "would" is not a sign of the subjunctive mood. It is simply the past tense of "will," and has the force of an Indicative.

Have regard to the disease. In consideration of the fact that the animal was suffering from a disease of the lungs.

Inhale. To take into one's lungs—the opposite to "exhale."

Fearing. What conjunction is understood after this verb?

Would not keep quiet during, etc. Would not quietly endure the operation. The Reflexive pronoun has been omitted after "keep," as is explained in *Mid. Gram.* § 180 (b).

The operation. The using of a knife or lancet by a surgeon is called an operation.

To hold him. Gerundial Infinitive:—To hold him down by force and make him remain quietly in one posture.

While they applied, etc. During the application of the knife.

Would not submit. Was not willing to submit; refused to submit. See note above on "would not use."

The fondling words. The coaxing and soothing words.

Offered his throat. Gave his throat to be lanced by the surgeon.

The ape never flinching. Explain this construction.

He felt, etc. After the operation was over, he felt much relief.

31.—Tubal Cain.

1. A man of might. A man of great physical strength.

When earth was young. The story of Tubal Cain, given in the Old Testament (in the book of Genesis), belongs to the time before the deluge; and hence it is said that the earth was young.

Rung. Gave a ringing sound.

On the glowing iron clear. On the red-hot iron.

2. Many a one. Many a man. "One" is here Indefinite, and is used for persons generally. On the expression "many a," see *Mid. Gram.* § 100.

Wrought. Worked. "Wrought" is almost always used as a participle in prose: here, however, it is used as a past tense. *Mid. Gram.* p. 210.

As the crown of his desire. As the acme or highest point of his desire.

He made them. He made for them—for the men who came to him.

For glee. On account of the delight they felt.

3. Was filled with pain, etc. Was filled with regret for the mischief that he had done in making so many swords and spears.

In their lust for carnage blind. In their blind lust or passion for bloodshed.

4. Sat brooding o'er his woe. Sat sadly meditating on his sorrow.

Forebore to smite. Abstained from smiting.

The ore. The metal; the iron.

Smouldered low. Burnt down to smoke and ashes.

Lit the air. Lighted up the air.

5. Taught wisdom. Here wisdom is the retained object after the Passive participle "taught." See *Mid. Gram.* § 193.

Hung the sword. When hanging in a general sense is intended, the

past tense of "hang" is "hung." When "hanging" in the *specific* sense of taking the life of some man or other animal is intended, the past tense is "hanged." *Mid. Gram.* p. 208.

Stanch. Firm ; faithful.

Would be lord. Would make himself lord if he could.

Summary.—In the Old Testament a man named Tubal Cain is said to have been the first worker in iron. In the poem here given, he began with making spears and swords ; and men came eagerly to him to be supplied. But on seeing that men used these weapons for destroying one another, he was filled with remorse, and allowed his anvil and hammer to fall into disuse. At last it struck him to make a ploughshare ; and men came to him as eagerly for this as they had done for swords and spears. Men praised him as much for the one as for the other ; and said, that however thankful they might be for the ploughshare, they would not forget the sword, so long as oppressors and tyrants remained on the earth.

32.—The Locust.

1. Agility. Activity ; quickness of movement.

Their hindmost legs. This is not the same as saying "their hind legs." The phrase "hind legs" would imply that there are two in front and two behind. But the locust has six legs, and the hindmost legs are the fifth and sixth.

Periodically. At certain seasons or months of the year.

Carrying desolation along with it. Making the whole country desolate as it passes.

Naturalists. Men who study the kinds and habits of animals. This

department of science is called natural history.

When extended. When they are spread out to their full breadth.

2. Landscape. On the suffix "scape," see *Mid. Gram.* § 450.

The impulse. The motive.

Palls. Becomes dull.

3. Turn out of the villages. Go out of their houses into the fields.

To stem the torrent. To stop the influx of locusts.

But all to no purpose. But entirely without effect. Here "all" is used as an adverb (see *Mid. Gram.* p. 141) and it qualifies the phrase "to no purpose."

The flowing tide of the ocean. The incoming tide of the ocean. The tide, as it comes in, is called the flow ; as it goes out, it is called the ebb.

4. With the regularity, etc. As regularly as a well-trained army.

Straight over it. Here the adverb "straight" qualifies the preposition "over," or the entire phrase "over it."

The hotter the weather is the faster. To what extent the weather is hotter, to that extent do they advance faster. Here the first "the" is a Relative adverb, having the second "the" as its antecedent. The second "the" is a Simple adverb. See *Mid. Gram.* § 261.

They prolong their stay. They lengthen out their stay ; they advance less rapidly.

Long before night. Here the adverb "long" qualifies the preposition "before" or the prepositional phrase "before night."

Fast. Securely fastened. This adjective is here the objective complement to the verb "keep."

5. A vague terror. An undefined terror.

He rode forty miles. Here "miles" might be parsed in two

different ways; (a) as the objective of space; see *Mid. Gram.* § 163 (5); or (b) as cognate object to "rode"; "rode a ride of forty miles." *Mid. Gram.* § 183 (c).

Seven miles an hour. Here "an" was originally "on." *Mid. Gram.* § 274 (6).

6. A not uncommon occurrence. This is in apposition to the foregoing sentence. For a similar example, see *Mid. Gram.* § 20.

33.—The Story of the Railroad.

1. Inventions. An invention is something newly *made*; some new contrivance. A discovery is something newly *found in existence*. There is no contrivance or making of anything in a discovery.

The first hint of the railroad. The first hint or suggestion which led eventually to the invention of the railroad.

In the tramway. We find that the first hint of the railroad was the tramway.

Used two or three hundred years ago. "Ago" means "from the present time dating backwards."

Transportation. Carrying across. On the prefix "trans," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

2. Lengthwise. On the suffix "wise," see *Mid. Gram.* § 453.

Of keeping. Is "keeping" here a Participle or a Gerund?

A little later. A few years afterwards. "Later" is here an adverb qualified by the affirmative adverb "a little."

To prevent. Gerundial Infinitive.

From wearing out. From being worn out or worn away. The verb, though Active in form, is here used in a Passive sense.

Coated with iron. Covered with a coat or lining of iron.

3. Steam-carriage. A carriage drawn by steam.

Made merry. Made themselves merry; amused themselves. The Reflexive pronoun is here omitted after the verb.

Made merry at his expense. Made themselves merry at his expense. Made fun of him. The phrase "at his expense" means that he was made to suffer some annoyance from their ridicule.

An hour. Explain the force and use of "an" in this phrase. *Mid. Gram.* § 274 (6).

4. Curiously enough, etc. It was a very curious fact that in all these early experiments, etc. "Enough" here means "very" in a weak sense.

On common roads. On unrailed roads.

On a track. On a track marked out by rails.

5. A rude machine. A rough and imperfect machine.

6. A master-mind. A mind of exceptional ability.

A coal village. A village near a coal mine.

7. To work in a small way. To do some paltry or unimportant work.

About the engine. In connection with the engine.

Not only—but. By this pair of conjunctions is the chief stress laid on "industrious," or on "ingenious"? *Mid. Gram.* § 289 (c).

Ingenious. Inventive, original.

8. Write a fair hand. Write moderately well.

Would scrawl. Was in the habit of scrawling. On this sense of "would," see *Mid. Gram.* p. 215 (4) (c).

Eagerly devoured all the books. Read all the books with a ravenous appetite, that is, with intense interest.

Mechanics. That branch of science which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

He began to see. Point out the object to the verb "see."

Models. Patterns.

9. It was in the year 1815. The phrase "it was" is placed before the words that follow it in order to emphasise the year 1815. *Mid. Gram.* § 155 (c).

His first locomotive. His first movable engine. Stationary engines (or engines fixed to one spot), had been made already.

On a rocket. A firework that flies up into the air with great speed.

10. Stephenson locomotive. Here the proper noun "Stephenson" is used as an adjective to qualify the noun following.

11. Magical. Marvellous as if they had been done by magic.

Peoples. Nations. This word is never used in the plural except in the sense of nation.

34. - The Black Hole of Calcutta.

1. The Ganges has formed, etc. The mud and sand brought down by the Ganges from the mountains and plains of Upper India, and deposited by the river on its own banks and near its own mouths, have gradually formed the land which is now called Bengal. Such deposits are called alluvial. The formation of fresh land is still going on, little by little, every year. In the same way the lowlands of Egypt have been formed by the river Nile, and hence an ancient writer has said that Egypt is "the gift of the Nile."

Rich mould. Fertile soil.

Verdure. Greenness. One marked difference between the Lower and Upper Provinces of Northern India is

that during the dry months of the year the surface of the Upper Provinces is perfectly bare and cannot show a blade of green grass, while that of the Lower Provinces retains its verdure or greenness all through the year.

An English April. On account of the spring showers, April is one of the greenest months in England.

The chief highway of commerce. Until railways were made, most of the commerce of Upper India was brought into Bengal by way of the Ganges.

Marts. Centres of trade or commerce.

2. The tyranny of men, etc. In spite of the tyrants by whom Bengal was overrun and oppressed, the province was so blessed by the overflowing bounty of nature that it continued to prosper; the tyranny of man struggled in vain against it.

The Mahratta freebooter. The Mahratta robber or marauder. The Mahrattas levied *chaut* or tribute from Bengal, as they did at that time from most other parts of India. Near Calcutta a trench was dug, which is still called the Mahratta Ditch.

Were nourished. Were supplied with food.

The overflowing of its granaries. The surplus stock of its grain.

Looms. A frame or machine for weaving is called a "loom." The muslins of Dacca were at one time famous in Europe.

3. Commercial companies. At this time there were several commercial or trading companies: the English East India Company; the French Company; the Dutch Company; the Danish Company; and others.

Factories. Places of business; merchants' houses. The agents employed in these houses were called factors.

4. Viceroy. On the prefix "vice," see *Mid. Gram.* § 471.

Virtually. Point out the difference between "virtual" and "virtuous." "Virtual" means actual, though not explicitly stated or recognised. "Virtuous" means good, the opposite to vicious.

Virtually independent. Independent in fact, though not in name. Nominally the viceroy of Bengal was still dependent on the emperor of Delhi, and as such could be removed by him at pleasure; but in point of fact the office of viceroy in Bengal had become hereditary, and the viceroys had ceased to pay tribute to the emperor.

5. Unamiable. Unkind; devoid of any feelings of love or kindness.

Enervated. Enfeebled.

Perverted. Corrupted. To "pervert" means to turn any one from the right path into a wrong one.

Dependent. Point out the difference between "dependent" and "dependant." (The first is an adjective, the second a noun.)

Debauchery. Indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Immoderately. Without any self-restraint.

Almost to madness. Almost to the extent or effect of madness. Here the adverb "almost" qualifies the preposition "to" or the phrase "to madness." See *Mid. Gram.* § 253 (a). The preposition "to" here denotes extent or effect, § 279 (d).

Flatterers sprung. Here is an example, not common in English, of the past participle of an Intransitive verb qualifying a noun and placed after it. *Mid. Gram.* § 242 (b).

From the dregs of the people. From the lowest ranks of the people. The word "dregs" literally denotes the sediment that sinks to the bottom of a cup.

Buffoonery. Vulgar jesting.

6. That last stage, etc. That lowest stage of human depravity or wickedness.

A. It is said—*Principal clause.*

B. That he had arrived at that last stage of human depravity—*Noun clause to B.*

C. When cruelty becomes pleasing for its own sake—*Adjective clause to B (stage).*

D. When the sight of pain is an agreeable excitement—*Co-ord. to C.*

E. Where no advantage is to be gained—*Adverb clause to D.*

F. (Where) no offence (is) to be punished—*Co-ord. to E.*

G. (Where) no danger (is) to be averted—*Co-ord. to E + F.*

To be gained, to be punished, to be averted. These three Infinitives are all gerundial, and all are used predicatively, so as to qualify *indirectly* the noun preceding the verb. The first Infinitive qualifies indirectly the noun "advantage"; the second qualifies the noun "offence"; and the third qualifies the noun "danger."

It had early been. What part of speech is "early"?

7. His whim. A fancy or humour, for which no reason or explanation can be given, is called a whim.

Exaggerated, etc. He had overrated or overestimated the wealth that might be obtained, etc.

Had they been. This is a conditional or Subjunctive clause. Whenever the "if" which ordinarily precedes such clauses is omitted, the auxiliary verb is placed first. *Mid. Gram.* § 230 (3).

A. His feeble mind was incapable of perceiving—*Principal clause.*

B. That the riches of Calcutta would not compensate him for—*Noun clause to A.*

C. Had they been greater—*Adverb clause to B.*

D. Than (what) he imagined (them to be)—*Adverb clause to C.*

E. What he must lose—*Noun clause to B (for).*

F. If the European trade should be driven by his violence to some other quarter—*Adverb clause to E.*

G. Of which Bengal was a chief seat—*Co-ordinate to F.*

Short-sightedness. Want of foresight; blindness to the probabilities or certainties of the future.

S. Pretexts. Excuses which, though apparently reasonable, were in fact groundless.

A war with France. Here "with" means "against." Sometimes it has the opposite meaning, and denotes alliance or friendly union. *Mid. Gram.* § 284 (a).

At peace. This phrase is the complement to the verb "were." Point out the various grammatical forms in which the complement to a verb can be expressed. *Mid. Gram.* § 182.

Grievances. Matters of which he complained.

9. Aggressiveness. Warlike attitude; inclination to attack.

Mere traders. Traders, and traders only; neither statesmen nor soldiers.

Bewildered. Perplexed, confounded.

The impending danger. The danger that hung over their heads.

Should have been. Ought to have been.

Deserted. To desert means to leave a post which ought not to have been left. To abandon means to leave a post without any intention of returning to it. The verb "deserted" is here used strictly in its proper sense.

10. Grumbled. Complained; expressed his dissatisfaction.

Promised. Point out the object to this Transitive verb.

11. Singular. Exceptional; remarkable; uncommon.

Tremendous retribution, etc. The retribution that followed was the battle of Plassy, which decided the conquest of Bengal, and placed the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa under British rule.

Malefactor. Criminal.

Only twenty feet square. "Square" is the complement to the verb "was." "Only" is an adverb qualifying the phrase "twenty feet." "Feet" is the Adverbial objective of space. *Mid. Gram.* § 385 (5).

Air holes. Holes for ventilation or the admission of fresh air.

Obstructed. Partially blocked up.

Summer solstice. The time when the sun appears to stand still, or about the 21st June, the longest day in the year. The winter solstice or the shortest day in the year is the 21st December. The word "summer" is here a noun used as an adjective.

12. Expostulated. Begged them to reconsider the matter; remonstrated; earnestly represented the cruelty of the order.

13. The few survivors. Point out the difference of meaning between "few," "a few," and "the few." *Mid. Gram.* § 99.

Some presence of mind. Some calmness and self-possession.

The answer was, etc. The speech that follows could be worded thus in the form of Direct narration:—

"Nothing can be done without the Nawab's orders; the Nawab is asleep, and he will be angry if anybody wakes him."

14. His debauch. The effects of his debauch.

A lane. An outlet; a passage.

Charnel house. A house containing dead bodies.

Promiscuously. Without distinction.

15. **Execrable.** Fit to be accursed; shocking.

16. **Of knowing.** "Knowing" is here a gerund.

A. Holwell, unable to walk, was carried before the tyrant—*Principal clause.*

B. Who reproached him—*Co-ord. to A.*

C. (Who) threatened him—*Co-ord. to B.*

D. And (who) sent him up the country in irons together with some other gentlemen—*Co-ord. to B + C.*

E. Who were suspected of knowing more—*Adjective clause to D (gentlemen).*

F. Than (what) they chose to tell about the treasures of the Company—*Noun clause to E. Mid. Gram. § 284 (b).*

Observe that in clause B "who" is used in a Continuative or non-qualifying sense, and that in clause E it is used in a Restrictive or qualifying sense to qualify the noun "gentlemen." Hence clause B is Co-ordinate, while clause E is an Adjective clause. *Mid. Gram. § 308 and § 319.*

Bowed down. Enfeebled and exhausted.

Intercessions. Entreaties or pleadings on behalf of the prisoners.

17. **To avenge.** To take vengeance for. This is a Gerundial Infinitive denoting purpose.

Determined. Resolute; resolved upon carrying out the object for which they came.

35.—The Ladder of St. Augustine.

That men can rise by their *virtues* or good deeds from one height to

another needs no showing; for it is admitted everywhere. The object of the present poem, however, is to show that men can rise even by their *vices*, if they will only trample them under their feet and conquer them, and then use them as occasions for making fresh endeavours. This poem is called "The Ladder of St. Augustine," because it was he who showed, not only by what he wrote, but by the example of his own life, that men can use their failings as a ladder for rising to higher levels of virtue and godliness.

1. **St. Augustine.** This is the Nominative of address. Augustine was a distinguished bishop and writer of the Christian Church, born in A.D. 354; died in 430. He was bishop of Hippo, in Northern Africa.

Of our vices, etc. We can make a ladder out of our vices if we will only tread under our feet every deed of shame that we may have committed.

2. The commonest occurrences, events of an hour's duration, our daily pleasures and daily disappointments, are rounds, stages, or steps by which we may ascend.

Rounds. Steps or rungs of a ladder.

3. **The base design—virtues less.** The base design of discrediting or depreciating the virtues of other men; uncharitable judgment of other men's characters or conduct.

Excess. Intemperance.

4. **Strife for triumph, etc.** The striving after a victory in argument for the sake of victory, and not for the sake of discovering or establishing the truth.

Irreverence. Contempt for, etc.

The dreams of youth. The dreams of youth, when the heart is fresh and innocent, and before it has become hardened against the better feelings of our nature.

5. **Hinders or impedes.** There is no difference in the meanings of these verbs.

6. **All these.** The nouns in stanzas 3 to 5 are in apposition with these words. All these vices and misdoings must be overcome and trampled under our feet, if we aspire to gain a high rank in the bright fields of honour.

We would gain. We wish or aspire to gain.

7. **The cloudy summits, etc.** The cloud-hidden summits of the future that lies before us. The future may look dark as if covered with clouds, but it clears as we ascend, if we only have faith and perseverance.

8. **Pyramids.** Such as the celebrated pyramids of Egypt, which have a series of steps on all sides leading up to the apex, although at a distance these steps are invisible.

The desert airs. The air of the desert.

But gigantic, etc. Merely immense flights of steps.

A. The mighty pyramids of stone are but gigantic flights of stairs—*Principal clause.*

B. That wedge-like cleave the desert airs—*Adjective clause to A.*

C. When (they are) nearer seen—*Adverb clause to A.*

D. And when (they are) better known—*Co-ord. to C.*

9. **Bastions.** A bastion is a work projecting outwards from the main wall of a fortification. The spires projecting from the sides of a mountain are here compared to bastions projecting from the sides of a fort.

Pathways. Footpaths; foot-tracks worn by the feet of previous travellers.

Appear. Become visible. Let the traveller persevere, and he will find

foot-tracks that were unseen from below, but come more and more into view, the higher he ascends.

10. **Reached and kept.** Reached and retained.

Not by sudden flight. Not by a rapid ascent, but by patient and persevering toil. Here "flight" means the act of flying or ascending. In stanza 8 the noun "flight" has quite a different sense. There "flight" is a Collective noun, denoting a series or succession of steps considered as a collective whole.

11. If we throw off our shoulders the burden (of vice) that we have been carrying too long, and use it as a stepping-stone to support our feet, we may discern from the height thus gained a path, hitherto unseen, that will lead us to higher destinies.

We bore. We carried, supported.

We may discern. We can discern or discover. "May" is here used in the sense of possibility. *Mid. Gram.* p. 216 (6) (b).

12. **Wholly wasted.** Entirely mispent and thrown away.

If rising, etc. If by rising on its wrecks we at last (finally) attain to something nobler. Here the participle "rising" qualifies the pronoun "we," but there is a meaning of cause here implied in it; see *Mid. Gram.* § 244 (b); and hence we may paraphrase it into "by rising"; that is, we change the participle into a gerund, and place the preposition "by" before it.

36.—Alfred the Great.

1. **Long.** For a long time past. "Long" here is an adverb.

Who were the same, etc. And these were the same people, etc. "Who" is not here used in a Restrictive or qualifying sense; it simply

joins the two sentences together.
Mid. Gram. § 163.

That were called, etc. Here "that" is correctly used after the Demonstrative "same." *Mid. Gram.* § 164, and § 106.

Normans. This is the Objective complement to the Factitive verb "called"; the object to the verb is the Relative "that."

Monasteries. Religious houses inhabited by monks or men who had separated themselves from the world.

Their vassals. Their subjects: the men born on their estates, and bound to serve their lord in time of war.

To remedy the evil. To put an effectual stop to the evil; that is, to expel the invaders from the country.

No one nobleman. No nobleman single-handed.

Muster. Collect; bring into the field.

By his doing so. Observe that the gerund "doing" is here correctly preceded by a pronoun in the Possessive case. *Mid. Gram.* § 250, and § 369.

2. Talent. Inborn ability.

Legislator. Law-giver, one who makes laws for his subjects or fellow-citizens.

Withal. With all this; at the same time.

So he proved. "So" is here a Demonstrative adverb, which saves the repetition of the phrase "a blessing to his country." *Mid. Gram.* § 154. "So" is the complement to the verb "proved," which is here used Intransitively, and denotes "turned out."

Twelve years old. Point out the case of the noun "years."

He knew not. Point out the object to the verb "knew."

His ambition. His desire.

This accomplishment. Namely, the art of reading.

3. Illustrated in a splendid manner. Furnished with splendid illustrations or pictures.

To delight. Gerundial Infinitive qualifying the noun "nature."

A. His mother had a book of Saxon poetry — *Principal clause.*

B. The pages of which were illustrated in a splendid manner — *Adjective clause to A.*

C. And the verses (of which were) of a nature to delight a youthful hero — *Co-ord. to B.*

D. Who was looking forward to the time — *Adjective clause to C.*

E. When he should be a man, able to distinguish himself in battle — *Adjective clause to D (time).*

Which she promised, etc. The object to the verb "promised" is the simple or Noun-Infinitive "to give"; and the object to the verb "give" is "which." The Relative "which" is here used simply in a Continuative sense, and not in a Restrictive or qualifying one.

One of the best scholars. What noun is understood after the adjective "one"

4. A regular warfare. A systematic and continuous warfare. At first the warfare consisted of irregular incursions made at intervals and not steadily continued. Now the warfare was constant and unbroken.

Particulars. Details; special points or events. "Particulars" is properly an adjective; but it can be used as a noun by putting it in the plural number and omitting the noun after it.

5. To disguise himself. To put on strange clothes; to alter his appearance, so that no one could know who he was.

To escape. The object to this verb is the Passive gerundial phrase

"being made prisoner by the Danes."

A cowherd. A keeper of cows. When "herd" is added to a noun it denotes keeper; as cowherd, goat-herd, shepherd.

Engaged to look after. Engaged for the purpose of looking after. The Infinitive is gerundial.

Of his rank. Of his holding the rank of king.

6. Far and wide. In many and distant places. "Wide" is here used adverbially.

Being at work. Is the Participle "being" here absolute? No; it qualifies the Possessive pronoun "his" in the phrase "his noble mind."

Chased. Hunted, pursued, as a huntsman would hunt game.

Little thought. "Little" is here an adverb, and used in a negative sense. *Mid. Gram.* § 374. The adverb is here almost equivalent to "not."

By and by. On the right and wrong uses of this adverbial phrase, see *Mid. Gram.* § 375.

7. Concluded. Came to the conclusion; inferred.

He was dead. Point out the conjunction understood before "he."

Seeking him. "Seeking" is here a gerund, and object to the verb "left off."

When he quitted. And then he quitted. "When" is here used simply in a Continuative sense, and not in a Restrictive or qualifying one.

1. At last his enemies concluded
final clause.

B. (That) he was dead — *Noun clause to A.*

C. When he quitted the service of the cowherd — *Co-ord. to A.*

D. And (he) collected around him a few of his most faithful friends — *Co-ord. to C.*

E. With whose help he built a castle — *Co-ord. to D.*

F. And (he) fortified a castle in a desolate spot — *Co-ord. to E.*

G. Where it was not likely to be easily discovered — *Adjective clause to F.*

8. Straggling parties of Danes. Parties separated from the main body; detached and scattered bands of Danes.

Surprised. Came upon suddenly.
For a battle. For a general engagement.

9. A wandering minstrel. A minstrel or player on the harp, who wandered from place to place in search of a livelihood.

Their good cheer. Their copious banquet.

10. But feasting. Except feasting. "But" is here a preposition. Point out the other meanings of the word. *Mid. Gram.* p. 142.

Desiring them. Requesting them.

11. The summons. This noun, though it ends in *s*, is singular, and has a plural form "summonses." Hence the verb following is singular, — "was obeyed."

Whose appearance, etc. Who, as soon as they saw him, greeted (or welcomed) him with long and loud cheers.

Routed. Thrown into confusion and defeated.

